10 Great Original Programs In This Issue!



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Cover photo by Mark Wagoner ©1989

# EDITOR'S motes 

Last month, we promised an update on the rumored new Commodore machine we affably dubbed the 64Gs. As we go to press, the latest rumor is that such a machine will never see the light of day. What is not rumor, however, is that Commodore has recently announced two significant appointments which tell us something of Commodore's direction.

In late April, Harold Copperman left Apple to join Commodore as its new president. He recruited Howard Diamond, also from Apple, a few weeks later. Diamond was named director of education in June. Another promotion by Copperman, announced in mid-July, was that of C. Lloyd Mahaffey to vice president of marketing. Mahaffey, it turns out, is also an Apple alumnus. In fact, Mahaffey directed Apple's education marketing activities. He was responsible for the creation of many of Apple's education programs for grades $\mathrm{K}-12$ and for higher education. According to a Commodore press release, Mahaffey will be working closely with Copperman to increase sales and marketing support in the business, education, government, and consumer markets. (For more on Commodore's activities in the education market, see "About Face!" in last month's issue.)

Copperman appears to be aggressively moving Commodore toward the education market. We've seen other press releases in the past couple of months that indicate Commodore's attempted positioning of the Amiga as a legitimate classroom computer (Amiga Logo, published by Commodore, was recently announced). We wish them luck, but we'd like to see that same aggressiveness applied to the consumer market and to support for the $64 / 128$ line. (Readers, take note of "National Petition to Commodore" in this month's "Letters to the Editor" column.)

We heard through the grapevine that the closing of Commodore Magazine was a decision of Copperman's. Apparently, the story goes, his feeling is that Commodore should be in the computer business, not the publishing trade. The October issue of Commodore Magazine will be the last. (A tip of the hat to the staff of that magazine for a job well done, especially to editor Susan West and managing editor Jim Gracely for their cordial assistance to us over the years.) By all accounts-and by all rumors-Copperman has not been lollygagging in the decisive-action department. We'll be monitoring Commodore's activity over the coming pre-Christmas months which are so critical to the health of not just Commodore, but all hardware and software companies.

In closing, I suggest you read this month's "Horizons" column (page 60). Rhett Anderson tells how he copes with the perplexing enigma that is the Commodore market.


Lance Elko
Associate Publisher/Editorial

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 spells when you spilled his precious adamantite dust on the squirrel. What a mess that turned out to be!

Redeem yourself, fill your spell book and save Violet Valley on this fractured journey where time stands still - or maybe just hangs around. It's filled with stirring combat and perplexing puzzles, and features dazzling graphics with animated illustrations, 3-D dungeons and detailed overhead views.
You've seen fantasy, role-playing and graphic adventure games before, but never one that combines myth, magic and mirth like TANGLED TALES.

# IETIERS to the elitior 

Send questions or comments to Letters to the Editor, COMPUTE!'s Gazette, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, North Carolina 27403. We reserve the right to edit letters for clarity and length.

## Whose Program?

I'd like to know something about the rights of the people that write programs for your magazine. Can they modify a program, add a trick, then send it to you to be published under their name? Or do they have to put the name of the original author along with their name? Raul Graciano Sacramento, CA If an author submits changes of a few more-or-less minor components (say, color and menu design) to a published program, we would certainly not see this' to be a substantive, conceptual change. We wouldn't publish such a revision. However, if certain modifications make a program substantially more powerful or significantly improve its application, utility, or playability, we would consider this a worthwhile upgrade. There's not enough space to describe all the various criteria we use in deciding what are "substantial" or "significant" changes. We look at each program submission on a case-by-case basis. If we purchase a revision or an upgrade, we decide on single or shared bylines after looking closely at the changes made to the original program.

## Wayfaring Word Processor

In response to Dennis Linde's search for Cardco's cartridge-based Write Now! word processor (August), I've found that Cardco's product line was purchased by Supra Corporation, 1133 Commercial Way, Albany, Oregon 97321. Supra offers a satisfactory disk version of Write Now! I checked the disk thoroughly, and all functions seem identical to the cartridge version.

Gene Allen Carr Lawrence, KS

## National Petition to Commodore

In view of all of the rumors about Commodore's dropping the 64 and 128 lines, the Heartland Users' Group (HUG) is organizing a national petition drive for user groups. Our petition urges Commodore to continue produc-
tion and support of these versatile and affordable machines. If such support is economically impossible for Commodore, we are asking that they allow another company to provide support for the millions of Commodore users. Any groups that have not yet received petition information can write HUG, P.O. Box 281, Cape Girardeau, Missouri 63702-0281. Individual users worried about soon owning an orphan might want to drop a line to Harold Copperman, the new Commodore president. Thanks for helping to spread the word. Lee Pasborg
Secretary, HUG
Cape Girardeau, MO

## Dr. Evil Update

Cartridge sales have been brisk since our coverage in the Gazette feature (July) and Info. Please inform your readers of our new address: Dr. Evil Laboratories, P.O. Box 3432, Redmond, Washington 98073-3432. Also, please note that the cartridge is $\$ 34.95$ postpaid. (We've received tons of orders with extra money added for shipping.) Washington residents must include 8.1 percent sales tax ( $\$ 2.83$ per cartridge). Readers can contact us on Q-Linkwe're DrEvil (no period).

> Kent Sullivan
> Dr. Evil Laboratories Redmond, WA

## From Schnedler Only

In the August "Feedback" column, page 51, several machine language assemblers are recommended, including Eastern House Software's MAE Macro Assembler/Editor. You might tell your readers that MAE is now (and has been for years) exclusively published by, supported by, and sold by Schnedler Systems under license from Eastern House. Likewise, we have advertised $M A E$ for years in Gazette. (Also, you might save your readers some frustration by pointing out that Commodore's MADS assembler may be difficult to find; it is my understanding that it is no longer published.)

Steven C. Schnedler Schnedler Systems<br>P.O. Box 5406<br>Asheville, NC 28813

## Tomcat Tops!

I've been reading you for about three years now and have come to respect your software reviews. Your F-14 Tomcat review (August) was almost as good as the game itself, with one small exception. I've been servicing aircraft for all service branches for years, and the review states that the T-2 Buckeye is propeller-driven. Wrong. I think it takes a lot away from the researchers and programmers to say they made a mistake as simple as this. You can tell on your first flight that it took great effort to create a flight simulator of this quality. For my vote, F-14 Tomcat is the best flight simulator yet for the 64 !

Boyd Nelson
Myrtle Beach AFB, SC

## The Printer Hump

When I first bought my 64, I also bought a Commodore-compatible printer. How great! It didn't even need an expensive interface. My next purchases were The Print Shop and The Toy Shop. I spent the next two years wondering why someone would make cards or letterheads that didn't fit the paper, and why someone would design a car with oval instead of round wheels. I was starting to think a home computer was not all it was cracked up to be. As I learned more about computers, printers, and interfaces from friends and from reading magazines, a light went on in my head. I then bought a noncompatible printer with an interface. Now I have round wheels and cards that fit the paper. I love my Commodore system, but it wasn't until I got over that printer hump that I realized the full potential of my equipment.

Carol L. Hazlett
Issaquah, WA You didn't note specifically which printers you had, but our guess is that your new printer has a character aspect ratio of 1:1 (that is, there is an equal number of dots both vertically and horizontally for each character cell). Your Commodore-compatible printer likely had an aspect ratio of 9:8 (height greater than width), which caused your graphics to appear distorted. Both the Commodore 1525 and 1526 printers-and their successors-have these nonproportional aspect ratios.

# COMMODORE CLIPS 

NE W S, NOTES, AND NEW PRODUCTS


## From the Boob Tube to the Big Screen

Data East USA (470 Needles Drive, San Jose, California 95112) has been inspired by television sports and adventures from the silver screen in its next three releases.

The software company enters the sports-game arena with $A B C$ 's Monday Night Football (\$34.95), the first in a series from the Data East MVP Sports Line. The program gets its name from the series of NFL games seen on Monday nights for the past 20 years on the ABC television network.

Following this past summer's blockbuster screen hit Batman, Data East is releasing Batman, The Caped Crusader (\$24.95). You assume the role of the cowled crime fighter as he travels through the streets of Gotham City, battling familiar evil foes such as the Penguin and the Joker.

Also inspired by the silver screen, Robocop $(\$ 34.95)$ puts you in the role of the half-man/half-machine character as you fight a corrupt group of thugs that have taken over Old Detroit. It's up to you to save the city.


## You Say It's Your Birthday?

Keep track of dates and know what to buy with Home Data Base 2.6 (\$49.95 plus $\$ 3.00$ shipping and handling) for the Commodore 128.

The program from Robertson Software ( 1200 North 70th Avenue, Hollywood, Florida 33024) prints out birthdays and anniversaries for any month along with ages, gift lists, mailing lists, birth records, marriage records, telephone and address lists, and mailing labels. The menu-driven program includes help screens at the enter prompt that return you to the point where you left off. . Personal information disks can be created for each member of the family.

Home Data Base requires a Commodore 128 or 128D, one or two $51 / 4$-inch disk drives, and a printer. The program is displayed in 40 -column color.

## 128 Products Become Free-Spirited

Free Spirit Software (P.O. Box 128, 58
. Noble Street, Kutztown, Pennsylvania 19530) has entered into an exclusive agreement with Viza Software that allows Free Spirit to market Viza Write Classic (\$59.95) and ViziStar 128 (\$69.95) in North America.

ViziWrite Classic, a word processing program for the Commodore 128, uses a page-based WYSIWYG format that includes word-wrap and text formatting. Other features include fullscreen and document scrolling, the ability to merge almost any other word processing file directly into a document, a glossary of frequently used words or phrases, mail merge, a full-function calculator, and a 30,000word spelling checker. ViziWrite Classic requires an 80 -column monitor.

ViziStar 128 is an integrated spreadsheet, database, and businessgraphics program. Its spreadsheet contains a ruled worksheet display and a 1000 row $\times 64$ column worksheet. The database allows full-screen design of records, up to 8000 characters per record, and an unlimited number of records per file. The business graphics function uses data from the spreadsheet and database to draw two- or three-dimensional full-color graphs and charts.

## ShareData Introduces New Line

ShareData has introduced a new product line, Monarch Software, which consists of arcade-style games. The company plans to license highly recognizable titles for distribution in established channels.

Monarch's first release will be $A$ Nightmare on Elm Street 3: Dream Warriors, based on the film series, followed by Rollergames, which is patterned after the television show of the same name.

# COMMODORE CLIPS 

NEWS, NOTES, AND NEW PRODUCTS


## Accolade Falls In



Accolade ( 550 South Winchester Boulevard, Suite 200, San Jose, California 95128) has announced its new fall lineup for the Commodore 64 and 128. New releases include one game title and four supplemental disks for existing games. The company has also added four new games to its budget-- priced Advantage line.

The designer of Accolade's racing simulations, Grand Prix Circuit, Test
Drive, and The Duel: Test Drive II, has simulations, Grand Prix Circuit, Test
Drive, and The Duel: Test Drive II, has produced The Cycles: International Grand Prix Racing (\$29.95). You'll compete against nine computercontrolled world-class Grand Prix riders on 15 of the toughest motorcycle ers on 15 of the toughest motorcycle
courses in the world including tracks in Monaco, Holland, Great Britain,
Accolade (550 South Winchest Boulineup for the Commodore 64 and
128. New releases include one game

## Future Copter

You find yourself in the year 1997 and in control of an AH-64 Apache attack helicopter in Apache Strike (\$14.95) from Activision Entertainment (Mediagenic, 3885 Bohannon - Drive, Menlo Park, California 94025).

Your chopper, equipped with a - sophisticated radar tracking device, - assists you on a seek-and-destroy mission. You must fly through city streets dodging buildings and overpasses while the enemy fires at you from - tanks and choppers. With the radar - system, track down the enemy and at-- tack with gunfire or missiles. As you - progress to the next level, the game - increases in difficulty.

Japan, and Canada. You can race on any of the individual race courses or compete on all 15 and challenge for the circuit championship.

Accolade is also releasing two new supplemental disks for The Duel: Test Drive II. Drive the highways and byways of Europe with the European - Challenge scenery disk (\$14.95). A . new selection of cars is also available - with The Muscle Cars (\$14.95).

If you've broken all the course's - records on the three layouts from Jack

- Nicklaus' Greatest 18 Holes of Major
- Championship Golf, you can now com-
- pete on courses featured on two
- brand-new course disks. Volume 1
- (\$14.95) features the host courses
- from this year's U.S. Open, British
: Open, and PGA Championship, while : - Volume $2(\$ 14.95)$ presents tough challenges from some of the best courses from around the world.

The new Advantage lineup includes Mental Blocks (\$14.95), a strate- . gic beat-the-clock collection of brain teasers; Shoot 'Em Up Construction Set (\$14.95), which contains tools many developers use to make arcade games; Harrier 7 (\$14.95), an action-arcade air-combat game that features missions in a Harrier fighter jet; and Frightmare (\$14.95), which takes you through 80 different levels of your worst nightmare. Mental Blocks,
: Harrier 7, and Frightmare are available on combination $64 / 128$ and IBM PC

- flippy disks.


## Telecomsoft Now Under Medalist Umbrella

: MicroProse Software, now known as MPS Technolgies, has purchased Tele-

- comsoft, the entertainment software division of United Kingdom-based British
: Telecom. Telecomsoft's games will be marketed by Medalist International (a di-
: vision of MicroProse) under the MicroPlay label in the U.S. and by MicroProse
- Europe in Europe.
"This is, by far, the biggest deal in MicroProse history, and probably the " most significant business acquisition since Activision bought Infocom in 1986," - said MicroProse president and cofounder Bill Stealey.

The addition of Telecomsoft, according to Stealey, will double the size of - the European operations and has the potential to increase the growth of Micro-- Prose U.S.A. by 40 percent.

- Medalist International plans to market between 6 and 12 products from . Telecomsoft's design teams every year and 6-8 for the remainder of 1989.

Telecomsoft was established in 1984 and is known for arcade games as - well as simulations. Its titles include Starglider, Carrier Command, Stunt Car, 3-D . Pool, and Savage, all of which Medalist International plans to bring to the U.S. - in the near future.

# COMMODORE CLIPS 

## NEWS, NOTES, AND NE W PRODUCTS



## Awardasaurus

Curriculum Product News, an educational curriculum publication, has presented Britannica Software with an Award of Merit for Designasaurus. The program was selected as one of the District's Choice-The Top 100 Products of the Year.

The June issue of $C P N$ contains a compilation of the top 100 products of 1988-1989. District-level administrators and supervisors, who comprise the publication's circulation, made the final selections.

## Middle EarthFinal Chapter

With the release of The Crack of Doom (\$29.95), Addison-Wesley (Route 128, Reading, Massachusetts 01867) marks the final chapter of a four-part series of software based on the J. R. R. Tolkien literary journeys through Middle Earth.

Based on Tolkien's The Return of the King (book 3 of the trilogy The Lord of the Rings), The Crack of Doom features mazes, creeping lava, and the ever-present evil force of Sauron, The Dark Lord. In this final episode of the Tolkien Software Adventure series, you assume the role of Sam Gamgee, whose life depends upon how quickly and efficiently he and Frodo move through the different locations in the game. Food and water are scarce as you try to complete the noble quest of the Ringbearer: to hurl the Ring of Power into the fires of Mount Doom.

## : Jump Ball!

- Now you can own, manage, and coach - your own basketball team with Omni-
- Play Basketball $(\$ 34.95)$ from Sport-
- Time Computer Software (3187-G
- Airway Avenue, Costa Mesa, Califor-
- nia 92626), the creators of Mind-- scape's Superstar Ice Hockey.

The package includes League and Game modules that allow you to build - a team, determine season lengths and . playoff structures, and recruit and - trade players. As owner and general - manager, you must be aware that - players can suffer injuries and slow - down as they grow older. Stats on all - 288 league players are available to : help you make the right personnel and - coaching decisions. Down on the floor - you can play the game as well. In ad. dition to shooting, passing, and play-- ing defense, you can execute vicious, : backboard-shattering slam dunks. Pre . game and halftime shows, featuring - SportTime's own announcing crew, . provide game analysis and stats.


After you master these aspects of - the game, SportTime offers extra disks - that provide new ways to play the . game, including a Pro League that simulates the NBA, a College League that allows you to set up an NCAAstyle tournament, and a Fantasy League in which you create your own teams and compete with other players from around the country. Other disks - can change your viewing perspective , of the game and utilize different play styles. One even offers cheerleaders - ready to support your hoopsters. Option modules sell for $\$ 19.95$ each, - while support disks will retail for \$14.95.

## : Have a Baal

. Only you can save Earth from the evil Baal, whose army of undead have stolen - a war machine. In Baal, from Psygnosis (Century Buildings, Tower Street,

* Liverpool L3 4BJ, United Kingdom), you become leader of a band of time war-- riors that must invade the Baal's domain, fight off his monstrous beasts, re. trieve the war machine, and kill the evil one.

Released under the Psyclapse label, Baal, available on disk (\$12.99) or tape . (\$9.99), features eight-way scrolling through three different domains that con-- tain multiple levels. You'll encounter more than 100 monsters and 400 traps - that show up in over 250 detailed screens.

## Third Time's a Charm

The third scenario in the Wizardry series, Legacy of Llylgamyn (\$39.95), has been released by Sir Tech Software (P.O. Box 245, Ogdensburg, New York 13669).

Set in the mountain world of Llylgamyn, Wizardry III uses the descendants - of characters created in Wizardry I and II to carry on the quest. The scions go in search of the fabled Orb of Earithan which would restore peace to the world.

- You must perfect the balance between good and evil search parties in order to - survive.

Game features include six dungeon levels, window graphics, riddles, - chests, and many traps. Wizardry III supports the 1700 series of RAM expan-- ders, the 128 mode of the 128 , additional keys found on the 128 , and the burst - mode of the 1571 disk drive. $\mathbf{G}$


Tips and More Tips for Desktop Publishers Tom Netsel

# A newsletter published on your 64 or 128 needs more than good editorial content-it has to look good, too. Here are some tips to help your newsletter look better and make it easier to read. 

Have you looked at your newsletter recently? I know you've read it, but have you looked at it? Does its layout and design attract readers, or does it deter them from wading through it?

Thanks to desktop publishing software, it's possible to turn out a multipage newsletter on your 64 or 128 in a fraction of the time it once took using conventional methods. But most desktop pub-
lishers have little publishing experience, and the ease with which these new tools are used doesn't necessarily equip an editor with a designer's eye for good layout.

If you are the editor of your user group's newsletter, or any other newsletter for that matter, you may think you have an audience waiting to devour every word no matter how it's present-ed-but think again. People are
sensitive to how words look on paper. If reading your newsletter is a chore, your publication won't get the audience you want. As the editor, remember that the design is as important as its content.

It takes time to learn good page design, but there are a number of basic rules and tips that can help any newsletter editor over many layout hurdles. Here's a list of the important ones.

# Design Tips 

KIT Keep it simple.
나 Select a distinctive newsletter name and typeface.
vir) Resist the temptation to use all your attention-grabbing tricks on one page. Too many design elements compete for attention.
(1) Your newsletter's logotype or nameplate is its most important design element. Select it with care. It will bring favorable recognition or create design nightmares.

पनु Decide on a logo that identifies your group. The Commodore User Group of Rochester (CUGOR) uses a picture of a cougar. The group in York, Pennsylvania, borrowed from English history's White Rose of Yorkshire to call itself the White Rose Commodore Users Group. It uses a white rose as its logo.

हरुग It's smart to use a dummy, a rough layout of your newsletter on paper. It can help you see your newsletter's visual impact and appearance. If you make a mistake, it's easy to restart.

## bytes dF INFD



ThE OFFICIAL MOMTHLY
PUBLICATIOM OF THE
PEMIHSULA COMMODORE Users Group


Vol. 7 No. 6

## HET FELLOW Menaers!

SUMMER is HRRE AND MOST Of You fret trinking of other activiles other than computincl Well. PCUC IS toil We Have Two Plenics schle ule this summer, the lirst will be



 TO HLIP PLAN THL ACTIVTIIS OR BRNG FOOO RND ORHKXI

How woulo you like To ste The soft war sticction of rour Chole Previlwte and otmonstrate at the June milting? WEII You can It has eten arrancep with Lames -wGADEETS TO MRVE A REPRESSRTATINE FROM THAT STORE

 OROP OH GAHES WA - Ghin


 NEWIST RELIESSID SOFTWRRE, SO OONT MISS ITII
Last. in hopts of increfasing article contrieutions to our
 FREE RRFFLE TICKET FOR THOSE WHO DQ contrigute This WILL GIVE THE AUTHOR OA ARTILLE A TREL CHANCE TO WIN



 REEEVING THE FREE RAFLE TIEKET UMLESS THE RRTICLIE subhit tio is niout something other than their NQRHAL DUTIES WITHIN THE CLUB. KEEP THOSE SUGGESTIONS AND IDEAS COMINGI PCUG IS ON R ROLL, LET'S KEEP it that way. Gag hrthur President

Balance your text with graphics, headlines, and copy. Left: This example shows an organized, easy-to-read format with boldface type for events and other important information. Right: The flowchart sitting alone on the title page could send a confusing message to some readers; it would have been better used as a smaller graphic with some accompanying text. This example also contains a lot of usable space.

# Keep it simple. Keep it brief. 

जनु Start a swipe file of newsletter formats you like. Feel free to swipe or adopt ideas and design features that appeal to you. Your user group may already subscribe to other groups' newsletters. Look for one you like, and then adopt or modify format ideas for your own work.
vir Balance the text on your page with graphics and headlines.
tas Don't crowd your text. It's a mistaken belief that readers don't care how information is presented, just as long as they get it. Long lines of text can be difficult to read because the eye often rereads or skips a line when it returns to the left margin.

## Getting More Type on a Page

Reduce the size of your graphics. A small picture with white space around it is more effective than a larger picture on a crowded page.
Try another typeface. Some typefaces consume less space than others of the same size.
If you use subheads, try putting them in smaller type. Try a subhead the same size as your text, but put it in bold type. Cut the amount of leading by one point.
Try increasing your line length by half a pica (but in general, don't sacrifice margins to gain space).
Trim the bottom margin.
Don't trim the width of your gutters unless they are already wider than a quarter inch.
trij Break up large gray areas of text. A page of solid text without headlines or pictures is a page readers will skip.


Your logo is your newsletter's most important design element. Choose one that strongly identifies your group or club for instant recognition.
© Consider switching to two or three columns if your newsletter now is one column. It's easier to read, and it looks good. Some designers suggest no more than 45 characters per line, regardless of the type size.
(wid Use wider columns if you plan to use justified type.

Tas Don't justify type unless your program hyphenates words.

## 9 Tips for Newsletter Writers

Style is not enough for any newsletter. In addition to looking good, a successful newsletter must have exceptional editorial content. Here are nine tips for newsletter writers.
El Keep it simple.
© Keep it brief. A newsletter should convey essential information in a clear, concise manner. Condense. Remember, a longer newsletter isn't necessarily a better one.
(1) Use short sentences.

8 Use the active, rather than the passive, voice.
(10) Use strong nouns and verbs. Adjectives only boost weak nouns. Remember: Too many adjectives strung together slow the reader.
(4) Jump into your subject. You don't have room to ramble.
©15 Try to make your opening paragraph hook the reader into wanting to read more. Start with a pointed statement; then provide background or explanatory information.
© A headline should tell the reader what an article is about. Write the headline after you've written the story.
(8) Have someone other than yourself proofread your material. Typos and misspelled words detract from your message.

# DOn't MAKe YouR neWsleTTEr LoOk lilke A ransom NoTE. 

Pick a typeface that's easy to read. You may have access to hundreds of fonts, but resist the temptation to use a lot of them. Above all, pick one that's readable when it comes off your printer.

Tou You can squeeze more words onto a page by using smaller type, but for readability, 9 -point type is the smallest normally used for text. The largest is usually 12 points.

Tios Use serif type in the body of your text. Most design experts agree, sans serif type is attractive in headlines, but it just doesn't work in the text.

CTS Don't be afraid to use white space. It can emphasize or highlight the type set next to it. Used judiciously, white space can add a sense of style and class to your publication.

AmigaTalk determines which winently working with, and speaks Where a sighted user selects the by using the mouse, AmigaTalk , so with keyboard commands.
ow can have many features which $e$ use of the mouse to activate. res are called menus and gadgets. slecting and specifying options for then you hold down the right a strip of menu choices appears int window. Move the mouse to hoice, and a list of sub choices is : the mouse to any of the sub; another list is displayed. With of this investigating and selecting hrough the keyboard.
re usually pictures with some cenlike "hang up modem" or "quit noving the mouse to a gadget on clicking the mouse's left button,

[^1]t/ד Use variety. Break up solid gray text with graphics and head-lines-but avoid a symmetrical look when using multiple graphics; it makes a page look dead.
consider subheads to break up long stretches of text and give the reader a break.
tor Type set in upper- and lowercase reads about 13-percent faster than type set in all capitals. Keep this in mind when writing long headlines set in capital letters.

Mis Don't make your newsletter look like a ransom note. Strive for variety, but don't use too many fonts and typefaces on one page. Such a mixture can make your newsletter look like something a kidnapper might send to the victim's family. Use the same typeface throughout your newsletter for the body of your text. D

## 6 Questions an Editor Should Answer Before Publishing

When designing a newsletter for any group, think about the impact your publication will have on its readers. Answer these six basic questions before you publish, and there's a good chance you'll keep your readers and even gain some new ones.

## 1. What do you want to achieve?

Do you want to keep user group members informed of club happenings and events? Do you want to attract new members? Do you want to publicize club events, review software, promote the sale of club disks? Decide what you want to do and what results you are seeking; then design your newsletter to accomplish those goals.

## 2. Who are you trying to reach?

Determine your audience. As newsletter editor, you probably want to reach other 64 or 128 owners. Gear your message to your readers and give them what they want.
3. Where's the best place for your message to appear?

A newsletter may be the best vehicle for what you have to say, but is it the best one? Would a simple flyer or even a form letter be better? It depends on what you want to say, how much you have to say, and how much effort you are prepared to devote to the project.

## 4. When do your readers need this information?

No sense telling group members about upcoming events after they've happened. Create deadlines and be sure to allow enough time for the writing, layout, printing, and distribution of your publication.

## 5. Why do people need this information?

You want group members to be informed about their computers and interested enough to attend meetings. You also want to attract new members to your group. Give readers information they can't get elsewhere.

## 6. How are you going to produce this message?

Multipage newsletters are ambitious undertakings. Reading a newsletter takes minutes of a reader's time, but preparing a newsletter takes hours of an editor's time. Make sure of your publishing capabilities, your software, and your hardware before you start.

## Don't butt heads

tis Poor readers have an easier time reading ragged right columns than columns set in justified type. Good readers have no problem with either. Justified type with large gaps between words can be annoying.

Color is an effective design element that can add spice to your newsletter, but it can be expensive. Consider shading instead. A light-gray screen behind a box of text or a graphic can be appealing.

10 Place your articles in well-defined spaces. Readers shouldn't have to guess where an article starts or ends.

जF Make certain that photos or graphics relate to their articles and are placed nearby.

जाञ Don't use graphics simply to use graphics. Think twice about importing a piece of clip art; unless you have a good reason for using it, don't.

## tw Minimize clutter. Articles

 should have their own designated areas, separate from others.tir Use a thin line or rule to separate unrelated stories or articles.
kiz Don't overuse boxes, rules, and lines.
vid Don't feel you have to fill every bit of space on a page with text or graphics.
tas Don't use two spaces after a period. That's fine for business letters, but it wastes space in a newsletter.
ti\#) Don't butt heads. Headlines should not be placed next to one another-they tend to fuse.

## 4 Questions After You're Up and Running

Now that you've planned and designed your newsletter and have an issue or two under your belt, here are a few more questions you should ask yourself.

## 1. Do I have to do everything?

Newsletter editors shouldn't write every word themselves. Solicit articles and contributions from other club members. But there's other work involved with publishing a newsletter. After it's been written, proofed, and laid out, someone has to take the newsletter to the printer. Then, someone has to pick up the completed newsletters, fold them, address them, take them to the post office, and mail them to members. The editor is often stuck with these chores. Look for additional help, and delegate, delegate, delegate.
2. How do I fill three more pages?

Have a realistic idea of how much space you need to fill. When you ask for contributions, make sure writers know how much copy you expect. No sense asking for a two-page software review when you have space for only a couple of paragraphs. On the other hand, trying to fill a whole page by padding a 200-word article is just as bad.

## 3. Why can't I load this file?

Make certain that contributors submit material in a format compatible with your word processor or publishing program. If not, you'll have to retype everything. If there is a compatibility problem, have contributors submit text as a sequential ASCII file. Most word processors can convert files in this mode.

## 4. What happens when I'm on vacation?

One newsletter staff member may love doing all the critical tasks, but what happens if that person goes on vacation or for some other reason isn't available? Train other club members to do your job, and make sure more than one person can complete all the other necessary tasks.
vid Give a page a center of interest; the reader's eye will find one if you don't. Lead the reader to a story with a headline or a large, well-placed graphic.

다 Pay attention to photos and graphics. Most pictures draw the eye in one direction or another. A photo of a person looking to the reader's right will cause the reader's eye to drift right. If this photo is placed near the newsletter's right-hand margin, the reader's eye will drift off the page. Place a right-facing graphic on the left side of the page. Place it to the left of its story, and the reader's eye will be drawn to that story.
tos You wouldn't use a copyrighted article in your newsletter, so don't use copyrighted graphics without permission.

TOT Proofread everything; then have someone else proofread everything.
(17) Design, like tact, is a failure if it's noticed. Readers should notice the information and not the method in which it is presented.

## Publisher's Glossary

body. The main text of an article.
body type. The type style used in the main text.
boldface. Printing in a similar style and size as text type, but made to appear darker with thicker lines.
box. A section of type enclosed by a square or rectangle.
caption. The text that identifies or explains a photo or graphic. Also called a cutline.
column. Vertical sections of text in a page layout.
condensed. A style of type that takes up less space than a font's normal amount.
copy. The text that appears in a publication (excluding heads and graphics).
crop. The elimination of unwanted detail from a photograph or graphic.
dummy. A mockup of a newsletter page used for planning or design purposes.
expanded. A style of type that takes up more space than a font's normal amount.
flush left. Type that is aligned along the left margin of a column.
flush right. Type that is aligned along the right margin of a column.
font. A complete set of letters and numbers in one typeface and size.
gutter. The white space between columns or between two facing pages.
headline. A title usually set above an article and made larger than the normal type.
justify. To align text along the margin of a column. (See ragged.)
kern. To adjust spacing between letters.
layout. The arrangement of text and graphics on a page.
lead. The opening sentence or paragraph in an article.

leading. The space between lines of type. (Pronounced ledding.)
logo. Short for logotype. Usually a stylized combination of text or drawings used as a symbol for a corporation or an institution.
pica. A printing unit of measure, approximately equal to $1 / 6$ inch. Heights and widths of pages and columns are often measured in picas.
point. A unit of measure in typesetting. One point equals $1 / 12$ pica and approximately $1 / 72$ inch.
ragged. Unjustified text (not vertically aligned). Almost all the type in this magazine is set ragged right, while the left margin is justified.
sans serif. Type styles that do not have the small strokes (serifs) at the ends of characters.
This is sans serif type.
serif. Type styles that have small strokes at the end of characters. Most of the type in this magazine is done in this style. This is serif type.
subhead. A headline used within the body of the text. It is used to introduce new sections in the article and as a design element to break up large areas of text.
typeface. A complete set of characters in a particularly designed style.

## SIAP SHOT

 John FedorThe score's five up and time is running out-only 20 seconds left. Your opponent is pushing the puck up the ice, trying desperately to get around you. But this time, your defenses are impenetrable. Suddenly, a mistake-the puck slides free. You grab it and race for the goal. A glance at the clock: five, four, three. ... You fake right and then shoot left. The goalie lunges, but to no avail. The puck's in the netyou win!
"Slap Shot" is a two-player, arcade-style game requiring quick reflexes. The object of the game is simple: Using two players, a goalie and a forward, you must outscore your opponent in a game of ice hockey. Slap Shot features many of the aspects of this sport, including checking and a puck that sometimes leaves the surface of the ice. Two game options are also provided; games can be based on time and on the number of goals scored.

Getting Started
Although Slap Shot is written in machine language, it loads and runs like a BASIC program. To en-

> Lace up your skates and hit the ice in this fast-paced, twoplayer, ice hockey game for the 64. Two joysticks required.

ter it, use "MLX," the machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue. When MLX prompts you, respond with the values given below.

## Starting address: 0801 Ending address: 1B00

When you've finished entering the program, be sure to save a copy to tape or disk before you exit MLX.

To start the game, plug two joysticks into your computer; then load the program and type RUN. A title screen will appear showing a time limit (labeled TIME) of five minutes and a score limit (labeled SCORE) of ten goals. A highlight bar is positioned over the word TIME. Push either joystick up and down to move the bar between TIME and SCORE. The position of the highlight bar when the game begins determines whether the game will be based on elapsed time or on the number of goals a player scores.


The red forward attempts a shot on goal from close range.

# 路 sinus Sill 

THE ONL Y AUTHOBIZED VERSION OF THE ABCADE HIT "STRIKE ZONE!"
Take Orel Hershiser's place on the pitcher's mound and BLISTER that horsehide over the plate! Mix your fastballs with sliders and sinkers to keep the batter off his guard.
When you're up to bat, you not only control your swing, but your rummers too. You decide when to go for that extra base on a long drive, or whien to steal. To improve your batting average, try the Home Run Derby. Feel the power when you connect with the ball and send it deep into the outfield, or even into the stands! All the action and adventure of the major leagues, in a computer game for one or two players!


Add a
professional
look to text and graphics screens with
this short
machine
language
routine for the 64.

The 64's screen, with its simple border frame, was fine when the computer was introduced, but it pales in comparison to the displays generated using today's state-of-the-art video techniques. With "Backdrops," you can bring your 64's video display up to date. This program lets you specify the color of each screen line and then superimposes text over the custom background. What results is a dramatic 3-D effect. Because the backdrop includes the border region, the screens you create resemble those seen in television commercials, sports telecasts, and news programs.

## Getting Started

Backdrops is a two-part program. The first part (lines $10-220$ ) is a demo. The remainder contains the machine language routine (lines 1010-1110) that actually creates the backdrop, a FOR-NEXT loop to clear the backdrop to black (line 1030), and the code for three sample backdrops (lines 1120-1360). To prevent typing mistakes while entering Backdrops, use "The Automatic Proofreader," found elsewhere in this issue. Be sure to save a copy of the program to disk or tape when you've finished typing.

To install Backdrops, load and run the program. Once the ML data has been POKEd into memory, follow the instructions on the screen to view the sample backdrops. If you wish to use the backdrop routine or any of the sample backdrops in your own programs, simply add lines 1010-1360 to your program and execute a GOSUB 1010 before using Backdrops' commands.


This screen illustrates a dramatic 3-D effect achieved with "Backdrops."

## Using the Program

To access Backdrops' features, you must use three SYS commands. The first, SYS 49152, activates Backdrops.

The second command, SYS 49185, toggles the screen on and off (the backdrop remains visible). This
continued on page 18.D

# No other training-in school, on the job, anywhere-shows you how to troubleshoot and service computers like NRI 

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step by step.

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## No experience needed, NRI builds it in

You need no previous experience in computers or electronics to succeed with NRI. You start with the basics, following easy-to-read instructions and diagrams, quickly

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## Programming

- Slapshot continued from page 14.

If you want the game to last for a certain length of time, position the highlight bar over TIME; then push either joystick left or right to increase or decrease the time limit (1-99 minutes). If you want the game to be decided by the number of goals a player scores, move the highlight bar to SCORE; then push either stick left or right to select a winning score (1-99 goals). Press either fire button to begin the game.

## Player Control

Each team consists of two players: a forward, who is a roving offensive/ defensive player, and a goalie. Joystick 1 controls the forward and goalie for the red team; joystick 2 controls the players for the blue team.

To maneuver your players, push the joystick in the direction you want to move. Response isn't instantaneous because you're on ice; at the same time, it's not so sluggish that you'll become frustrated. The goalie moves up and down with the movement of the
joystick, so take care if you're trying to move the goalie and the forward at the same time. The goalie can only block the puck (by touching $\mathrm{it})$. The forward can grab the puck when it is moving freely on the ice.

To steal the puck from your opponent's forward, press the fire button when you come in contact with this player. To check your opponent's forward, press the fire button rapidly while pushing against this player. Your opponent will lose the puck and some stability (more on that later).

To shoot the puck, hold down the fire button. The longer you hold it, the more velocity the shot has. The puck will begin moving when you release the button or when maximum velocity is reached. Since the puck travels in the direction your stick faces, you must be careful not to shoot it into your own goal. If you shoot the puck hard enough, it lifts off the ice, casting a shadow. While the puck is in the air, forwards can't touch it. But goalies can deflect it at any time.

## Stability

Below each player's score is a stability bar. The longer the bar, the more stable the forward. If a forward is checked, he loses stability. When all stability is lost, a forward will no longer be able to move (the goalie can still move). Control returns to the forward as soon as his stability bar increases to a third of its full length.

When one forward loses complete stability, the other forward has a greater chance to score a goal since he no longer has to contend with the other forward. However, since the goalies remain active, you're not automatically assured of scoring a goal.

The game ends when time is up or when one player reaches the score limit set at the beginning of the game. If time runs out and the score is tied, the player who scores next wins.

When a game ends, you're returned to the title screen. To play again, press either fire button.
See program listing on page 82 .

## Backdrops continued from page 16.

command allows you to turn off the screen, print to it, and then make it reappear instantaneousiy. Thus, the user sees only the completed screen. By calling this command repeatedly, you can flash the contents of the screen.

The third and last command, SYS 49201, turns off Backdrops.

## Design Considerations

For many applications, the three backdrops provided with the demo will suffice. To select one of these custom backdrops, execute the GOSUB that corresponds to that backdrop. To draw a laserlike backdrop, type GOSUB 1130; to draw a line backdrop, type GOSUB 1240; and to draw a plank-like backdrop, type GOSUB 1290.

If you wish to design and program your own backdrops, you'll need to understand a little about how Backdrops works. Much like text and graphics screens, Backdrops reserves an area of memory for color storage, specifically locations 50040-50254. Every other byte in this range contains the color value ( $0-15$ ) for two raster, or
screen, lines. Thus, location 50040 contains the color value for the two top screen lines, location 50042 contains the color value for the two lines below this, and so on.

By POKEing different color values in the range $0-15$ into the backdrop color memory, various backdrops can be created. For example, the following line:

## FOR $T=50040$ TO 50254 STEP 2:POKE T,0:T=T+2:POKE T,1:NEXT

draws a zebra pattern of black and white lines. To see how more complicated backdrops are created, take a look at the sample routines in the demo.

When using Backdrops, you'll find that large letters look best, especially if a shadow is added to enhance the 3-D effect. But most importantly, Backdrops can also be used with multicolor graphics mode. For an eye-catching title screen, combine a graphics screen containing fancy letters (drawn with a paint program) with a backdrop. The results are really impressive.
See program listing on page 85.


बालाएक


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Mach 5. Maniac Mansion Nouromanier Rampage Berkoley Solfwork Geotile 64. Geos 64.
Geos 128. Goowrite 128 Berkeley TriP

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| :---: | :---: |
| Xetec Supergraphics | \$55.95 |
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## REVIEWS

## Overrun!

Overrun! is possibly the most complex war game available for the 64 . But complexity is not a problem here: The user interface makes Overrun! easy to control, and the pace of the game is fast. SSI, long known for its line of computer war games, has put into this latest release the same effort and attention to detail we've come to expect.

Overrun! is an excellent simulation of the modern battlefield. Four basic elements are used: Armor, Artillery, Infantry, and Air. Command, Control, and Communications, the all-important links between the forces, are also present. Overrun!'s detail is amazing: Units are individual tanks, guns, and squads. All details are tracked by the com-puter-strength of armor, unit morale, and ammunition-right down to the last bullet in an infantryman's rifle.

> Overrun! is an excellent simulation of war at its
> most complex: the modern battlefield.

Despite all of the elements and details, the program is easily controlled. You move the units and plot the fire, and the computer handles the rest. With a tabletop game of this complexity, it would take days to complete a major battle, but Overrun! handles the job in less than three hours. Likewise, a full campaign would take tabletop gamers well over a year to run, but the program takes you through World War III in less than two days.

Play isn't all that simple, however. As with all war games, decisions are many and situations are ever-changing. After selecting a scenario and passing the copy-protection question, you set up your forces. Move each unit into place, or let the computer set up for you. Once in position, the game begins.

Orders are given to units through their headquarters (HQ). It is very im-
portant that a player understand the use of an HQ. Lose just one, and all of its subordinate units become computercontrolled. Lose the supreme HQ, and all your units become computercontrolled.


Reading the manual isn't enough to fully understand and play the game. You must master all the options if you expect to succeed. Fire is handled by the computer. You control who shoots at whom, where your units move, how fast and high your helicopters fly, and so on. Gameplay is fast and furious, but I never lost time hunting for any available option.

The Overrun! package includes two games. The first is the NATO-Warsaw Pact battles of World War III, probably the game most people will select first. All major and minor units are here, from the powerful M-1 Abrams Main Battle tank to the smallest infantry squad. French, German, and British units also appear, along with their Soviet counterparts.

The second game, the Mideast Wars, lets you fight battles on World War III's southern front or control the fighting between Israel and the Arab countries. There's no lack of detail here. The scenarios are well designed and promise to keep your attention for many months.

The next attraction is the Map/ Scenario design utilities, where you can create a full battle, including maps. If you're not ready to tackle the editor, the program will build a map and recruit the forces for you, while you set the parameters.

Overrun!'s documentation is almost
faultless. Along with SSI's usual manual comes briefing books for the built-in scenarios, listing standard formations and statistics for all individual units. The information is extremely detailed and mostly accurate, although many veteran war gamers and U.S. Army servicemen and -women will quickly note some errors. (All the listings for U.S. tanks contain errors in one form or another.) But play isn't affected terribly by this.

All things considered, Overrun! delivers excellent play and great value for the price.
-Erik Olson

## Overrun!

Strategic Simulations
675 Almanor Ave.
Sunnyvale, CA 94886
$\$ 49.95$

## Chomp!

Chomp!'s subtitle is Just when you thought it was safe to go back in the water. It might have been called Just when you thought goldfish led easy lives-try this game and learn otherwise.

You begin life in a pet-shop goldfish bowl. You are alone save for brine shrimp dropped in as food. The object is to eat enough shrimp to grow large enough to leap out of the bowl and into an adjacent tank. If you think that's easy, then it's obvious you've never been a goldfish.

Should you refuse this mission, you'll turn green and die from lack of oxygen. (Really, I'm not making this up.) It might seem to be a nice idea to simply relax and eat whatever shrimp fall your way-you probably thought your own goldfish did this-but it is in the nature of life to strive for something better. In this case, something better is the river.

To get to the river, however, you have to grow large enough to leap from your fishbowl into the tank. Miss, and you'll land on a shelf and suddenly find your carcass being flushed away-a fate endemic to dead fish.

Succeed, and you'll end up in a partially covered tank inhabited by oth-
er fish, all intent upon taking bites out of you. Since bites sap your strength, the idea is to eat and grow large enough to take bites out of them. All of you are competing for the same food supply, so you'll have to be fast. If you're not fast enough, you'll turn blue, an indication that you're about to shrink. Eat something quickly and you may be able to stave off the change.

Staving off the cat is another matter. From time to time you'll see its paw reach into the water, fishing for . . you guessed it. It is simply not interested in the other fish, and you have no escape once caught. In the scene after you are caught, the cat is licking its chops.

If you manage to stay away from the cat, you'll still have to contend with a monkey equipped with a fish net. Apparently, the pet-shop owner is away. Or perhaps he has a most liberal attitude toward his charges.

Avoiding the cat and the monkey is a matter of diving deep among the aquarium plants or hiding under the lid that partially covers the tank. Of course, if you don't move you'll suffocate, and if you don't eat you'll starve. The choice is yours: green death or yellow death. But you can get lucky.

> There is as much
> challenge in this game as
> in anything I've seen.

The partial cover presents an additional hazard to your progress. As you try to make the leap from this tank to the next larger tank, you'll want to aim for the correct opening in the cover. Otherwise, you'll probably hear that flushing sound again.

The object of the game is to progress from one tank to another. Each tank is larger than the last, giving you more opportunity for growth, but each succeeding tank also holds larger fish. When you've completed all the tanks on one shelf, you'll have to leap to the next shelf. If successful at every level, you'll be able to leap through the window to the river and freedom.

How many shelves are there? I don't know. And modesty-or shameforbids me telling you the level I've attained.

Chomp! is controlled by a joystick. Jumping is a matter of using the stick and the fire button in combination, perhaps the simplest controls I've seen in a long time. But don't let that give you the idea the game is easy. There is as much challenge here as in anything I've seen.

Graphics and animation are excellent, with the movements of the fish realistic. Sound consists of music
reminiscent of the monotonic theme from the movie Jaws. The documentation is more than I expected for a game of this type, but it never takes itself seriously and can be read with pleasure.


Besides attaining the freedom of the river, you'll also earn points for your actions. Eating brine shrimp, flake food, and a water bug will add to your score, as will eating other fish. Further, if you are in a tank with a shark and eat the water bug, you'll switch sizes with the shark. What a joke on him.

Your running score is shown in a status line at the bottom of the playing screen. At the end of a game, after you've used your allotted lives, enter your name or initials next to your score on a hall of fame roster.

As a new idea in computer gaming (or a cleverly disguised old idea), Chomp! scores high marks for originality and innovation. It should provide hours of fun and challenge for anyone tired of shooting at pink aliens.
-Ervin Bobo

## Chomp! <br> Cosmi <br> 431 N. Figueroa St. <br> Wilmington, CA 90744 <br> \$24.95

## The Honeymooners

Jackie Gleason's smiling face rises on a harvest moon above the Brooklyn skyline, while the computer warbles a squeaky rendition of the theme song from "The Honeymooners." The lyrics appear at the bottom of the screen, replete with a bouncing ball that keeps time with the music for those who want to sing along.

The primary purpose of First Row's The Honeymooners is to entertain, but there's more than that. The game pays affectionate tribute to the television classic that inspired it, providing "Honeymooners" fans with the perfect vehicle to indulge their nostalgia for the show.

The premise of the game is based on an actual "Honeymooners" episode and revolves around one of the show's favorite themes: Ralph Kramden's eternal quest for money. This time, he
needs to raise $\$ 223$ within a week for train fare to attend the Raccoon Lodge's annual convention in Miami.

Up to four Ralph surrogates can join in the scramble for cash, competing against each other and the clock. Players earn money by participating in various moneymaking schemes that take the form of several arcade game sequences. (The Honeymooners' plot bears more than a passing resemblance to another game with its roots in television's past: Cinemaware's The Three Stooges.)

In the first game-within-a-game, you join Ralph on the job, driving a bus around New York City. Stealing a scene from Pac-Man, this sequence requires you to maneuver the bus through the city's maze of streets, gobbling up passengers instead of little dots. Your pay at the end of the day depends on how many passengers you manage to deliver to their destinations.

The game provides fans
of the TV classic with the perfect vehicle to indulge
their nostalgia.

As I'm sure anyone who has ever driven in New York can attest, other vehicles pose a primary threat to your safety, not to mention to your paycheck. Suffer a single fender bender, and you forfeit your earnings for the turn. The same occurs if you fail to return to the bus depot before the time limit expires. Your pay gets docked for each passenger who remains on board-if you make it back to the depot. The bus-driving segment is unquestionably the most challenging part of The Honeymooners, and you may wonder how anyone ever earned a living this way.

The game's second act also features a maze, but this time it gives you a rat's-eye view of the New York City sewer system. Ed Norton stars in this scene. The script calls for Norton to fix as many leaks as he can find and return to the surface within a designated amount of time. He carries a map showing the layout of the pipes and the location of the leaks, but, true to the stupidity for which he was famous, he quickly loses it.

Nevertheless, compared to the demolition derby your bus negotiated on the streets above, tramping around in the sewers is like a walk in the park. The only hazard here is the possibility of becoming irrevocably lost. But, given the limited size of the sewer network, it

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would take a mentality the size of Norton's to accomplish that feat.

The third segment brings Alice and Trixie into the picture. Enlisted by Ralph to help him solve his cash-flow problems, the women have landed jobs at Morgan's Department Store, assembling jigsaw puzzles for display in its toys section.

The puzzles take the form of scenes from actual "Honeymooners" episodes scrambled on a four-by-fiveblock grid. The program rewards you with a dollar for each piece correctly placed before time runs out, regardless of whether you complete the entire puzzle. Admittedly, at this payment rate, your earnings will probably fall short of even the 1960s' version of minimum wage. But at least you are guaranteed something for your labors, as opposed to the bus scenario where scores of 0 are routine.

The game injects an element of strategy by letting you choose which sequences you'd like to repeat once you've run through them all. The program also gives you the chance of doubling your daily winnings by answering a "Honeymooners" trivia question.

In the annals of computer games, The Honeymooners certainly occupies a strange niche. Consider again what the program asks you to do-drive a bus, repair sewer leaks, and assemble puzzles. In contrast to the fantastic and frenetic pursuits found in most arcade games, The Honeymooners seems positively mundane by comparison.

But in the context of its subject, this kind of activity makes sense and accounts for a large measure of The Honeymooners' charm. After all, Ralph was a bus driver on the TV show, while Norton worked in the sewers. The game's content, from the opening screen to the final graphic of Ralph in his Raccoon Lodge garb, is deeply rooted in and neatly recalls the world of the TV series. As an exercise in nostalgia, The Honeymooners resurrects many memories for anyone who has seen the TV show.

Unfortunately, a couple of problems detract from the product's appeal. First, if you aren't a fan of "The Honeymooners," or if the series simply predates your own time, then at least some of the game's charm will be lost on you. The manual does a brave job of attempting to enlighten the uninformed as to what the show was all about, but it's hard to bridge the generation gap in a few pages of exposition. Second, the program suffers from the computergame equivalent of too many commercial breaks-lengthy pauses every time a new screen is loaded.

Is The Honeymooners a game for the faithful only? Not exactly. But if mention of a television show about honeymooners makes you think of "The Love

Boat," then perhaps you should ask yourself whether it's worth spending $\$ 30$ for the privilege of driving a bus.
-Jeff Seiken

## The Honeymooners

First Row Software
3624 Market St.
Philadelphia, PA 19104
\$29.95

## Modem Wars

Violence in the twenty-first century has moved from the battlefield to the football field, and Modem Wars, courtesy of Electronic Arts, brings the action into your home. Each team still has a goal line, but robots have replaced linemen, and pads and helmets have evolved into armor and bionics.

After the opening scenes of this Dan Bunten game (Bunten is the creator of several classics, including M.U.L.E.), you're asked to find a map in the 52page manual and identify it. Once past this copy-protection scheme, several options appear: Compete with a modem opponent, practice with solo trainer, watch, save, or load a game film.

Try the practice mode, and Modem Wars offers seven war scenarios: Scrimmage, QB Sneak, The Bomb, Face-Off, Sluggers, Full War, and Defenders. These games range from simple to complex, allowing you to field from 2 to 50 players per side.

> Modem Wars brings
> realtime, twenty-firstcentury combat action into your home.

You are the quarterback, and the mobile Command Center (Comcen) is your headquarters. If it gets knocked out, the game is over. Under your command are Grunts, basic foot soldiers; Riders, your cavalry; Boomers, big guns; and Spies, your reconnaissance units. Once a scenario is selected from the menu, the main playing field appears in the form of a topographic map. Your forces are represented by the red squares, but your opponent's blue squares don't appear until your troops make contact with them.

To the right of the main screen is a closeup area that lets you identify individual robots. Place your cursor on a robot, and its profile appears on a screen below. Listed are its type, energy level, weapon mode, and action taken: moving, repairing, fighting, stunned, or dug in.

To move your forces, place the cursor on a robot and press the fire button. You'll see setting destination appear on the profile screen. Move the cursor anywhere on the playing field and press the fire button again. The unit begins moving to that destination. Move to another robot and repeat the process as often as you like.

You may want to hide your Comcen behind a hill or in a forest for protection while sending out spies and troops to locate and engage the enemy. The enemy will be searching for you. Robots fire automatically when the enemy is within range. You may wish to commit more of your forces to that area, but, remember, this is a mobile battlefield: The enemy may have pulled back and disappeared by the time your Grunts and Riders arrive.


In a game such as Scrimmage, there are two ways to win: Knock out the enemy Comcen or move more troops than your enemy moves across his back (goal) line before time runs out.

After a game, watch an accelerated replay of the entire battle on the game film. All forces are visible, and you can see your enemy's tactics and where you made mistakes or earned points.

But there's plenty more to do with Modem Wars. In advanced scenarios you have a radar console and a drone console. Drones are your offensive air units that can be launched and guided toward enemy positions. They pack a wallop. If you hear a drone alert, immediately go to your radar console. You can spot an incoming drone and attempt to shoot it down with your guided missiles. Radar also helps you spot hidden enemy units. A repair screen and a statistics screen round out your Comcen's capabilities.

Playing solo is fun, but the computer is tough to beat. Modem Wars comes into its own when you compete against a human opponent. The game supports ten different modems-Commodore, Hayes, and others-but it took me several frustrating attempts to make cross-town contact. Finally, I discovered that my Aprotek modem works only in the game's 1670 modem mode. You may have to experiment if your
modem isn't listed on the game disk.
Once contact is made, one player chooses from the seven scenarios and play begins. Comments, quips, and insults may be typed while the game is in progress. If a problem arises, you can also signal for your opponent to pick up the telephone and talk.

I contacted Gazette reviewer Erik Olson and challenged him to a few rounds of Modem Wars. (Players can be found by contacting Commodore user groups or by leaving messages on local bulletin boards. CompuServe or QuantumLink also have online areas to help you locate other modem gamers.) Since I edit Olson's reviews and arrange for him to be paid, I assumed he would be an ideal opponent. At this point I'll relinquish control of this review to him and let him call the play-by-play action as I take control of the blue team and he commands the red forces.

Olson: The two sides set up in a scrimmage formation much like the old American football lineup. The whistle blows, and the game begins. Incredibly, both quarterbacks decide to sweep their robots right. Blue gains an early advantage when the Red QB moves his flankers into a strongly held Blue position. While Red is pinned down, Blue's flankers get a clear run to the back line and earn terrain points.

Red, however, commits his rear line to the battle. Lasers fly, and the balance returns as Red kills enough robots to make up for Blue's early lead, leaving several Blue and Red robots smoking on the battlefield. No Comcens are detected, so both sides make the run for the back line with their remaining forces. Red reaches first, followed rapidly by Blue. Both sides then turn back to the battlefield, looking for enough kills to break the tie. No joy in Mudville, however-time runs out and the score shows a draw.

The second game, The Bomb, is even simpler-just the two Comcens, hiding somewhere, each armed with drones and missiles. At the starting gun, Blue charges straight across the center line, while Red flanks left, looking for cover.

Several clicks pass while the two quarterbacks eye their radar consoles, each looking for the other. Blue gets first spot and lobs a drone at red. Red misses the interception shot but manages to dodge the heavy missile. Red returns fire, with little luck, but notices the Blue Comcen trying to cross the riv-er-a tactical mistake. Red fires all of his drones into the Blue Comcen, damaging it badly, but not enough. Now Red is helpless against Blue's drones. Red runs for the forest, while Blue sends up drones and missiles. Fortunately for Red, the whistle blows just before Blue can finish him off. Red wins
on points- 96 to 84 . Not the best of endings, thinks Red, but any victory is better than nothing. The two quarterbacks meet after the game, watch the game film, and discuss mistakes and surprises.

Netsel: OK, Olson, I didn't like the way that last game ended. That was a lucky shot. I was robbed, and I demand a rematch. The next time your phone rings, be ready to face one mean Modem Wars veteran.

By the way, your check is in the mail.
-Tom Netsel and Erik Olson

Modem Wars<br>Electronic Arts<br>1820 Gateway Dr.<br>San Mateo, CA 94404<br>\$34.95

## Time \& Mayik

As an adventure, Time \& Magik follows a familiar pattern: making danger-filled trips through mazes and rooms, pursuing artifacts needed to complete your mission, then dashing for home without getting killed.

Where the game makes its mark is through the use of time. Rather than being a single adventure, Time \& Magik is a trilogy where rooms exist in different times. And it has graphics, although they are of the slide-show (nonanimated) variety.

> It's the stuff of which good adventures are made.

In the first section of the trilogy, your mission is to thwart the Time Lords who would seize control of time and bend eternity to their will. To do this, you must locate nine artifacts, one from each time zone that range from the far past to the far future.

The second section deals with finding the lost Red Moon Crystal, the last source of magical power. The conclusion of the trilogy centers on recovering the stolen Crystal from the mad Myglar before he can misuse its power.

The first scenario deals with time travel; the other two seem to take place on a single stage where magic is the key; hence the name of the game.

Though this brief summary of the plot may make Time $\mathcal{E}$ Magik appear to be just another adventure game, I'll point out that you can add more substance to the scenario by reading the short story that makes up most of the documentation.

The adventures begin in the your own house in the wake of a blinding flash caused by the meddling Time Lords. Make the proper moves and Father Time will appear to explain both the plot and your mission, as well as how to travel in time by entering the grandfather clock. There you'll find a cogwheel with the numbers $1-9$, each number representing a different time zone.


Each time zone holds an artifact necessary to the game's ultimate solution, but, of course, you have no idea what you're looking for or even where to look until you find an object marked with the symbol of a magical hourglass. The solution is to explore and examine everything-houses, gardens, volcanic wastelands-and pick up everything you can. Artifacts should be used only as necessary to stay alive. Try to make it to your destination, a cauldron at the End of Time, with the rest.

Some artifacts are necessary only to advance the game and, once used, may be discarded. You'll find examples of this in various stages of the game. In one house, as you ascend the stairs, you are told there seems to be a hollow wall panel in the stairwell. The panel appears utterly sealed until you go to the second floor, enter the music room, take a lute, descend the stairs, and play the lute before the panel, which magically opens.

This scene is indicative of the mixture of legend, myth, and science evident throughout Time and Magik. It's the stuff of which good adventures are made.

While Time \& Magik does share some common ground with other adventure games, the use of time travel to navigate safely through various periods of past and future gives the game a needed inventive twist.

About 75 percent of the screen is occupied by a graphic, with the remaining space reserved for communications. A bit of advice: Side 1 of the disk shows only a picture of the grandfather clock, but after you've booted the game, flip the disk over and access the entire library of scenes. Should you wish to review moves, the graphic may be pushed out of the way to reveal more text.

The parser, that part of the game

## Reviews

with which you communicate, is very good. It understands simple sentences and reacts to requests phrased in a variety of ways.

Another interesting device is the Undo feature. Should you become hopelessly entangled, Undo will move you back several spaces in time to a point before you made your mistakes. It can even bring you back from the dead. This seems entirely appropriate in a game whose main theme is time travel. The documentation is sparse and hindered by the necessity of including instructions for five computer systems. The slide-show graphics are very nicely done, but they contribute nothing to the game except for scenery. And if you get hopelessly stuck, there is always the clue book.

The arrangement of clues is as arcane as the game itself. You are directed from one numbered paragraph to another rather than simply being told what you need to know. But I doubt the game would be any fun at all if the answers were easy, and it's better to have obscure clues than to have none at all.

On a 5 -point rating system, I give Time \& Magik an overall grade of 3 . It's entertaining but not extraordinary, fun but not completely captivating, and puzzling but not unsolvable-a fair value for the money.
-Ervin Bobo
Time \& Magik
Datasoft
19808 Nordhoff Pl.
Chatsworth, CA 91311
\$29.95

## Western Games

What do arm wrestling, tobacco-quid spitting, cow milking, dancing, bean eating, and shooting bottles of beer have in common? They're all contests enjoyed by people in the Old West. And they all comprise Western Games, a frontier spoof for the 64 from DigiTek.

This no-frills, one-disk package has you playing these off-the-wall pastimes against either the computer or another varmint of your choice. All your favorite Western characters are here in humorous, full-color scenes, from the beer drinkers and the bartender to the dance-hall girl and the piano player. Their comments about the goings-on appear over their heads in cartoon-style balloons. Western music even sneaks into the background from time to time. Here's a rundown of the events:

Arm wrestling. You and your opponent meet arm to arm. Best two out of three wins.

Beer-bottle shooting. While the village idiots hold the bottles, mugs, and glasses, you try to shoot them out of
their hands. Hit all five targets faster than your opponent to win.

Quid spitting. Bite, chew, and spit tobacco juice into a spittoon. Part of the object is not to swallow the quid of tobacco during the contest.

## Everyone's favorite

## Western characters-

from beer drinkers and bartenders to dance-hall

## girls and piano players-

are here in humorous, colorful scenes.

Milking: Dairy farming has long been mechanized and computerized, but here you get a chance to milk a cow by hand. Fill up the milk can before your opponent.

Dancing: Follow the dance-hall girl and keep the beat. There's audience participation in this one: A cowboy who don't like your dancin' will bash the piano player. He won't play agin less'n you buy him a beer.

Eating competition: First to eat the pot of beans wins. Burping is discouraged 'cause it takes up time, an' it ain't polite, neither.


The games are fairly self-explanatory. Perhaps that's why DigiTek saw fit to supply only the sparsest of documentation. For each one there is a description of the windows that take you through each event, brief directions for the joystick, and remarks from Cowboy Tottle-sort of a Western-style commentary on what's going to happen.

There are no loading instructions, no explanations of scoring or the dollar amounts that appear in the window, no words about what to expect between games. What hints there are about how to play exist solely in Tottle's remarks. You have to read between the linesa lot.

Now, ideas zip down the concept pike in the computer world. They fly along in bunches, knocking into each other, rubbing off bits, and picking up
scraps from other ideas like a mutual exchange of lint on a crowded city street. Many bear a close resemblance to others in the crowd, but that doesn't mean they're equal. Two ideas can be great in concept, but while one succeeds brilliantly in execution, the other stumbles. Western Games' concept is fine. It's something like Caveman Ughlympics updated about a million years in that it parodies more serious "games" programs. It's amusing, clever, and graphically superb. Yet where Caveman Ugh-lympics stays within the bounds of manageability, Western Games overreaches itself.

Its playability is in the difficult-toimpossible range (barring extended sessions at the computer). Although you supposedly can play it by using the keyboard, the game favors joystick users. While the computer and joystick are certainly capable of doing all the game requires, it asks too much. Joystick moves are intense and too refined. The milking game demands a motion similar to continually shifting from first gear on up to fifth, to reverse, and back again.

Dancing requires ten different joystick movements. Even if you can remember all the moves, computer response can be poor and occasionally nonexistent. The quid-spitting game seemed impossible. Simplifying the joystick moves would make Western Games a bit easier to master and a lot easier to enjoy.

However, if you don't mind spending a lot of time working past the frustration of conquering these games, they are fun. Artistic, animated cartoons; a clever sense of humor; a well-conceived, balanced (if nutty) concept-Western Games has all of these. In some sections it loses out only in its execution. For dedicated game players, however, that can be part of the challenge.

- Robin Minnick

Western Games
DigiTek
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If you're generating a numbersearch or pictogram-search puzzle, you can have the program randomly generate the numbers or pictograms for you. If you choose this option, Triple Search prompts you for the length of the puzzle entries. Keep in mind that if you enter a length that is longer than one-third the size of the puzzle, Triple Search may not be able to generate the puzzle.

Once you've typed in the entries, the program asks whether you
want to list them at the end of the puzzle. If so, it also asks whether or not you want to sort them before printing. Answer both prompts with $Y$ (for Yes) or $N$ (for No).

## The Finishing Touches

Before Triple Search constructs your puzzle, it asks you to select which orientations should be used in building the puzzle. You can have the program position entries vertically, horizontally, diagonally,

THE PRESIDENTS PUZZLE KEY

"Triple Search" generates an answer key (above) with the puzzle (below).

## THE PRESIDENTS PUZZLE

S VAMF J DENS Q QRLI
MNTCZEHDMEZPUCK
AVFZGFSKRDWRRWU
DCSOYFPDXGOOBAL
AS B JMETQUIOPFSC
FHUAFRTOASIFYHL
Z B C CHSXREUROQIC
L B HK L OXVLE JUWNX
GSASMNEPITWEWGN
EDNOBLJKNRDXZTO
VHANTIVGCUOMCOX
SKNVCQCEOMJQVNI
I NLZPYGJLABZSCN
K ENNEDYANNPFNQC
NEWNZVHRKPAYFOQ
FIND THE NAMES OF ALL THE PRESIDENTS IN THIS PUZZLE

| ADAMS | BUCHANAN |
| :--- | :--- |
| JACKSON | JEFFERSON |
| KENNEDY | LINCOLN |
| NIXON | ROOSEVELT |
| TRUMAN | WASHINGTON |

both vertically and horizontally, or in all directions.

Next, Triple Search lets you enter a title and a message for the puzzle. The title appears above the puzzle, and the message, below it. An example title and message might read: The Presidents Puzzle and Find the names of all the presidents in this puzzle. Type the title and message exactly as you want them to appear. Because the program prints a quotation mark at the beginning of the prompt, you may enter commas, colons, or any other punctuation marks as part of your title or message.

After you've answered all the prompts in the program, Triple Search builds the puzzle. This generally takes only a couple of minutes. The time required depends on the number of entries that must fit into the puzzle relative to its overall size. Smaller puzzles containing many entries may take a long time to generate; some may even be impossible. If the program gets stuck placing a word, press RUN/STOP and then run the program again. On your next attempt, create a puzzle with fewer words or increase the puzzle's dimensions.

## Printing

Triple Search prints the answer key using asterisks to mark the blank spots; then it prints the puzzle on the following page. When the program finishes printing, it asks whether you want to generate another puzzle or quit the program. Type $Y$ to return to the main menu or $N$ to exit to BASIC.

Triple Search is designed to work with all printers, but it may require some minor changes for certain printers. After the program prints the answer key, it advances to the next page to print the puzzle. It assumes that the length of a printed page is 66 lines. If your printer uses a different page length, change the value of LN in line 190 to the correct length. Triple Search also assumes a page width of 80 characters. If your printer has a different page width, change the value of WD in line 190 to the proper width.

To print pictogram-search puzzles, Triple Search uses ASCII codes 191-254. If your printer can't print these characters, you won't be able to print pictogram puzzles. See program listing on page 85.


If you've ever spent time looking through back issues of your favorite magazine for a program's starting address, then "Boot Maker" is for you. Boot Maker causes BASIC and machine language programs to run automatically when you load them-no more searching for starting addresses or typing RUN.

## Getting Started

Boot Maker is written in BASIC with machine language routines stored in DATA statements. To ensure accurate entry, use "The Automatic Proofreader," found elsewhere in this issue, to type it in. Be sure to save a copy of the program to disk when you've finished typing.

Before you run the program, determine the exact filename of the program you wish to make bootable. Next, load and run Boot Maker; then put the disk containing this program into the drive. At the prompt, enter the filename of the program. Next, enter $Y$ if the program is written in BASIC or $N$ if it requires a SYS command. (Note that you must enter $Y$ for a machine language program that loads and runs as if it were in BASIC-a program like SpeedScript, for example.) If you type $N$, you'll be prompted for the starting address.

Finally, enter a unique filename for the new bootable program. (The filename must be different from any filename on the disk.) Boot Maker then creates the new program on disk with the filename you specified.

To use the new bootable program, enter LOAD "filename", 8,1 , and your program will load and run automatically. Boot Maker works with any program except those that load into the cassette buffer at location 828.
See program listing on page 81.

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Kaleidoscopes have long been a source of fascination and entertainment for many. "Diamonds," a 375-byte machine language (ML) routine, turns your 64 screen into a giant kaleidoscopic display. By passing parameters from a BASIC program, you can control the size and color of a diamond-shaped pattern. A demo is included to illustrate some of the capabilities of the program.

## Getting Started

Program 1, Diamonds, is written entirely in ML. To enter it, use "MLX," the machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue. When MLX prompts you, respond with the values given below.

## Starting address: 0801 <br> Ending address: 0978

Before you exit MLX, be sure to save a copy of the program to tape or disk.

Although Diamonds is written in machine language, it loads and runs like a BASIC program. To activate the program, type LOAD "DIAMONDS", 8 ; then type RUN. Diamonds places a multicolor character set at location 14336, sets the top-of-BASIC pointer to this address, and then installs itself at location 16384.

Hubert Cross


## Generate

## beautiful kaleidoscopic

## patterns on a multicolor,

## medium-resolution screen

## with this short machine

language program
for the 64 .
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[^2]A beautiful, quilt-like, kaleidoscopic pattern generated by "Diamonds."

Program 2 is a demo that shows you how to access Diamonds from within a BASIC program. To prevent typing errors when entering this program, use "The Automatic Proofreader," also located elsewhere in this issue.

To get an idea of what Diamonds can do, load and run Demo. This program displays five different types of constantly changing diamond-shaped patterns. To advance to the next pattern type, press any key. To pause the display sequence, press SHIFT-LOCK; to continue, release this key. To return to BASIC, press a key during the fifth pattern or press RUN/STOP at any time.

## Create Your Own

Diamonds' medium-resolution screen is 80 pixels across and 50 pixels high. The origin $(0,0)$ for this screen is located in the upper left corner of the screen. To paint a diamond, specify its location (the coordinates for the center of the diamond), its size (the distance in pixels from the center of the diamond to one of its corners), and its colors. Then, call the machine language routine with the command SYS 16384. The ML routine sets up the medium-resolution screen and draws the diamond.

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To specify the coordinates of a diamond, place the $x$-coordinate (the horizontal position in the range $0-79$ ) in location 251 , and the $y$-coordinate (the vertical position in the range $0-49$ ) in 252 . Next, put the size value into location 253. Finally, specify the colors as a fourbit pair value (BP) in location 254. (More on this below.)

For example, to draw a large, randomly colored diamond in the center of the screen, enter the following lines:

## 10 POKE 251,40:POKE 252,25:POKE 253,19:POKE 254,INT(RND(0)*256) :SYS 16384 20 GOTO 10

Note that Diamonds must be used from program mode. The ML routine turns off medium-resolution mode when you enter direct mode.

To understand how to use the variable BP , you need to know a little bit about the medium-resolution screen (see accompanying figure).

Four pixels occupy each character cell on this screen. In Diamonds, these pixels are numbered 1 to 4 . The pixel in the upper right corner of a character cell is 1 , the pixel in the upper left corner is 2 , the pixel in the lower right is 3 , and the pixel in the lower left is 4 . Each pixel number corresponds to its respective bit-pair number in BP.

The color of each pixel is taken from the registers at locations 2-5 (see "BP Color Source Table"). The bit pairs in BP determine which color register is used for each pixel. Each bit pair can have one of four values: $\% 00, \% 01, \% 10$, and $\% 11$. If the bit pair has a value of $\% 00$, the color for the pixel is taken from location 2 . If the value is $\% 01$, location 3 is the color source; if the value is $\% 10$, location 4 is the color source; and if the value is \%11, location 5 is used.

The color registers default to black (0), red (2), blue (6), and yellow (7). Using the default colors, if
you set BP to 228 (\%11100100; bit pair $1=\% 00$, bit pair $2=\% 01$, bit pair $3=\% 10$, and bit pair $4=$ $\% 11$ ), a pixel drawn in the upper right corner of a character cell would be colored black; one drawn in the upper left, red; in the lower right, blue; and in the lower left, yellow.

To change the pixel colors, POKE the new color values into addresses 2-5 before calling the machine language routine. Because of hardware limitations, you can use only eight color values ( $0-7$ ) in location 5 . In the other color registers (locations 2-4), you can use any of the 16 Commodore color values (0-15).

If you wish to paint a diamond in a single color, use the following values:

## BP 0 (\%00000000) Color from location 2

BP 85 (\%01010101) Color from location 3
BP 170 (\%10101010) Color from location 4
BP 255 (\%11111111) Color from location 5

Any other value for BP will give you a diamond with pixels that alternate colors.

If this discussion of BP has left you confused, don't worry. You really don't need to understand how it works in order to enjoy Diamonds. In fact, using random numbers for BP creates beautiful patterns.
See program listings on page 78. $\mathbf{G}$

## TEXT SCREEN EDITOR

Have you ever tried to create a title screen from direct mode by typing in text and graphics characters? If so, you know the meaning of the word frustration. Although the 64's keyboard offers many choices, getting characters properly positioned on the screen is no easy task. And, if you use insert or quote mode, rather than moving the cursor, you may suddenly find yourself printing the equivalent control codes.

Your next challenge comes when you attempt to incorporate your finished product, especially one containing color, into a BASIC program. When you add PRINT statements, everything on the screen tends to shift. Unfortunately, it's only after you've run the program and lost your original design that you discover what has happened to your masterpiece.
"Text Screen Editor" lets you design and save text screens without all this hassle. It disables insert and quote mode, clears the screen, and lets you type any key you wish, including control codes for color. When you've finished designing your screen, you can save it to disk and later load it into your BASIC program.

## Getting Started

Program 1, Text Screen Editor, is written in machine language. Programs 2 and 3 are binary files containing the screen and color data, respectively, for a sample screen. Use "MLX," the machine language entry program found elsewhere in

## Shao-Tien Pan



Creating title screens like this is a cinch with "Text Screen Editor.

Create custom screens that you can load into your BASIC programs with this

## easy-to-use

utility for the 64.
Disk drive required.
this issue, to type in these programs. When MLX prompts you, respond with the values given below.
Program 1:
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Starting address: } & \text { C000 } \\ \text { Ending address: } & \text { C2A7 }\end{array}$
Program 2:
Starting address: 0400
Ending address: 07E7
Program 3:
Starting address: D800
Ending address: DBE7
Be sure you save each program to disk before typing in the next one. Save Program 1 with the name TSE, Program 2 with the name EXS, and Program 3 with the name EXC.

Program 4, "Demo," shows you how to load a screen (files EXS and EXC) created with Text Screen Editor from within a BASIC program. To prevent typing errors, use "The Automatic Proofreader," located elsewhere in this issue, to enter this program.

## Using Text Screen Editor

To load and activate Text Screen Editor, place the disk containing TSE in the drive and type the following:
LOAD"TSE",8,1
SYS 49152
To design a screen, simply move around the screen using the cursor keys and enter text or graphics characters as desired. While Text Screen Editor is running, BASIC is disabled, but the BASIC editor itself

## Programming

is not. All the control commands you're familiar with still work. For example, to change the text color, press $1-8$ while holding down CTRL or the Commodore key; to clear the screen, press SHIFT-CLR/HOME; and so on.

Text Screen Editor works like the BASIC screen editor but it eliminates several problems that can occur when using this editor. First, it disables quote and insert mode, enabling you to insert characters or type quotation marks without control codes being printed. Second, the computer no longer inserts a line when you type characters beyond column 40 in a logical line. And third, the screen won't scroll when you attempt to move the cursor beyond the last screen position.

In addition to fixing some of the problems of the BASIC editor, Text Screen Editor adds several new features. To change the border and background colors, press f1 and $f 2$, respectively. To delete the line the cursor is on, press f 3 ; to insert a line at the cursor's position, press f4. To select the line the cursor is on for copying, press f5; to copy the selected line to the current


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cursor line, press 66 .
Saving and loading pictures in Text Screen Editor is as easy as pressing a key. Press $f 7$ to load a screen, f8 to save a screen. When loading or saving a program, the bottom screen line is temporarily cleared and the cursor moves there. Type in a filename of no more than 15 characters and then press RETURN (press the RETURN key alone to abort the load or save). Each screen is saved as two files: one for screen memory (saved with an $S$ appended to the end of the filename) and one for color memory (ending in C). Note: To load a screen from within Text Screen Editor, just enter the filename without the $S$ or $C$ suffix.

Once you've created a text screen, you can load it into your own programs using a nonrelocatable load (LOAD"filenameS" $, 8,1$ and LOAD"filenameC'",8,1). Take a look at the demo program to see how this is done.

To exit Text Screen Editor and return to BASIC, press the RUN/ STOP key. To reactivate Text Screen Editor, type SYS 49152.
See program listings on page 75 . $\mathbf{G}$

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## Stephane Edwardson

A standard Commodore 64 has a clock speed of 1 MHz , but 128 owners have been using their machines' faster $2-\mathrm{MHz}$ clock speed from 64 mode for years. The problem with this practice is that the VIC-II, which generates the 128's 40 column screen and the 64's screens, can't keep up at 2 MHz . The most common solution to this problem is to blank the screen while the machine runs at this faster rate.

Another common solution is to speed up to 2 MHz at times when the screen won't be affected. Some utility programs can gain about 20-25 percent more speed using this method. Since the 8563 , the chip that generates the RGB display, can keep up at 2 MHz , the best solution to the problem would be to use the RGB display. Unfortunately, 64 mode doesn't support the RGB display.
"RGB Kit" allows the 64 to use the RGB display just as if it were the composite display-most programs won't even know it's running. Even more importantly, it speeds up the 64 to nearly double its normal speed. RGB Kit not only speeds up the 64 and allows you to use the RGB display from 64 mode, but it also includes a set of handy utilities for manipulating RGB screens.

## Typing it in

RGB Kit consists of three programs: Program 1, RGB Kit, Program 2, "RGB Demo," and Program 3, "RGB Char Set." All programs must be typed in and used from 64 mode.

RGB Kit is written in machine language, so you'll need to use "MLX," the machine language entry

program located elsewhere in this issue, when entering it. RGB Char Set is an example character set and also must be entered using MLX. The MLX prompts, and the values you should enter, are as follows:
Program 1:
Starting address: CB20
Ending address: CF9F
Program 3:
Starting address: A000
Ending address: A7FF
When you've entered the data for each program, be sure to save copies to tape or disk before exiting MLX. Save Program 1 as RGB KIT and Program 3 as CHRSET.

RGB Demo is written in BASIC, so use "The Automatic Proofreader" to prevent typing errors while entering it.

When you're ready to get started, type LOAD"RGB KIT" $, 8,1$, and then type SYS 52000. You can get an idea of what RGB Kit can do by running RGB Demo.

RGB Kit occupies a block of memory starting at location 52000. If you use other utilities that use the 4 K block of memory at location 49152, be sure that they don't corrupt RGB Kit's memory space.

## The Commands

All of RGB Kit's commands are accessed using BASIC's SYS command. Some commands require one or two parameters, while others require no parameters at all. Below is a list of commands for RGB Kit along with an explanation of how each is used.

- SYS 52000: Start RGB Kit. After executing this command, the RGB screen displays an exact duplicate of what you see on the composite screen. While RGB Kit is active, the CAPS LOCK key toggles between fast ( 2 MHz ) and slow ( 1 MHz ) mode. In fast mode (CAPS LOCK down), the composite screen is blanked and the computer runs at almost twice the normal speed. Most BASIC, compiled BASIC, and machine language programs run in this mode. In slow mode (CAPS LOCK up), the composite screen is displayed as normal and the computer runs at its usual speed. If your program must use a serial device (disk drive, printer, and so on), be sure to go into slow mode before accessing it.
- SYS 52003: Disable RGB Kit. This command is useful if you have a program that uses a serial device often. Since all RGB Kit's commands work in direct or program mode, you can control the speed of the
computer using SYS 52000 and SYS 52003. Use SYS 52000 to reactivate RGB Kit after calling SYS 52003.
- SYS 52006, $x$ : Set the character color for the RGB screen. This command changes the color of all the characters on the RGB screen to the standard RGB color specified in $x$. The value of $x$ can range from 0 to 15 .
- SYS 52009, $x$ : Set the RGB screen refresh rate. The $x$ value ( $0-255$ ) represents the number of jiffies ( $1 / 60$ second) to wait between updates. RGB Kit must transfer 1000 bytes to the 8563 at each update, so the speed of the computer is greatly affected by changing the update value. Lower values cause the screen to refresh more quickly, but reduce the increased speed gained by using $2-\mathrm{MHz}$ mode. Higher refresh values cause RGB Kit to refresh the screen less frequently and allow the machine to run faster, but screen scrolling becomes very jerky. The default update rate is set to 20 (three times per second). Values between 5 and 30 give the best results.
- SYS 52012, $x$ : Set the base address of the composite screen to be transferred to the RGB chip. The $x$ value can range from 0 to 65535 . The default value is 1024 (the default location for the composite screen). As you can see in Program 2, this value doesn't have to point to the composite screen. You can have RGB Kit transfer any 1000 -byte block of memory to the 8563 's video memory.
-SYS 52015, $x, y$ : Load a new character set into the 8563's video RAM. The $x$ parameter is the address in the 64 's RAM where the character set is stored. This address can range from 0 to 65535, so the character set can be stored anywhere, even under the BASIC ROM, Kernal ROM, or I/O chips. The $y$ parameter specifies which character set to replace and can have a value of either 0 or 1. Use 0 to replace the uppercase/ graphics character set and 1 to replace the uppercase/lowercase set.
- SYS 52018, $x, y$ : Display a hi-res bitmap picture ( $320 \times 200$ with 16 colors) on the RGB screen. The $x$ parameter specifies the starting address of the bitmap; the $y$ parameter specifies the starting address of the
color memory. For example, to display a Doodle screen, load it using LOAD" filename" $, 8,1$. Then type SYS 52018,24576,23552 to display it on the RGB screen. To see a GEOS 64 screen, load and exit the GEOS environment. Then load RGB Kit and type SYS 52018,40960,35840. After this command is executed, RGB Kit is disabled. To reenable RGB Kit, type 52000. Program 2 generates a sample hi-res screen and displays it on the RGB screen.:
- SYS 52021, $x, y$ : Write to an 8563 register. The $x$ parameter specifies which register $(0-37)$ to write to, and $y$ specifies the value $(0-255)$ to put in the register. The 128 Programmer's Reference Guide by Bantam Computer Books provides a complete description of the 8563's registers.
- SYS 52024, $x$ : Read an 8563 register. The $x$ parameter specifies the register ( $0-37$ ) to read. After executing the SYS, use $\operatorname{PEEK}(780)$ to get the value in the register.
- SYS 52027, $x, y$ : Put a value in the 8563's video RAM. The $x$ parameter is the address within the $8563^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$ vid-
eo RAM where the value is to be placed. It must be a value within the range $0-16383$. The $y$ parameter is the value to place at location $x$ and must range from 0 to 255 . When RGB Kit is in character mode, the video RAM is organized as follows:
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Character display area } \\ \text { (screen) } & 0-999\end{array}$
Character attributes set 0

2048-3047
Character attributes set 1

3072-4071
Character set 0 (uppercase) graphics)

8192-12287
Character set 1 (uppercase) lowercase)

12288-16383
In the graphics mode, the video RAM is arranged as follows:
Bitmap screen Color attributes
0-7999 8192-9191
-SYS 52030, $x$ : Read a byte from the 8563's video RAM. The $x$ parameter is the address within the 8563 's video RAM from which the byte is to be read. It must be a value in the range $0-16838$. After executing the SYS, use $\operatorname{PEEK}(780)$ to get the value. See program listings on page 79. G


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Bret M. Timmins
" 128 Graphics Compactor" is a graphics utility that can dramatically reduce the size of high resolution and text screens saved to disk. Written in machine language, the compactor quickly compresses and saves all types of 40 -column screens: text screens and associated color memory, standard bitmapgraphics screens, and multicolor bitmap screens.

## Getting Started

128 Graphics Compactor is written in machine language. To enter it, you'll need to use the 128 version of "MLX," the machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue. When MLX prompts you, respond with the values given below.
Starting address: 1300
Ending address: 178F
Be sure to save a copy of the program to disk as GR.COMPACTOR when you've finished typing.

Program 2 is a demo program that shows how to save and load

# Running out 

of disk space?

$$
\text { With this } 128 \text { utility, }
$$ you can crunch text and graphics screens

by 50 percent or more.

## Disk drive required.

compacted screens from BASIC programs. To avoid typing errors when entering this program, use "The Automatic Proofreader," also found elsewhere in this issue.

After you've entered both programs, load and run the demo. It installs Graphics Compactor, draws a picture of a happy face on the screen, then saves the picture as PIC with a normal BSAVE command. Next, the demo saves the same picture as COMPRESSED PIC using 128 Graphics Compactor's PSAVE command. When the demo has finished, type DIRECTORY to compare the sizes of these two files.

## Using 128 Graphics Compactor

To activate 128 Graphics Compactor, type the following line in direct mode:

## BLOAD "GR.COMPACTOR":SYS 4864

128 Graphics Compactor adds two new commands to BASIC: PSAVE and PLOAD. These commands save and load compressed screens.

Saving or loading a compressed screen is as easy as saving or loading a program. To save a compressed screen, load or create a picture you'd like to compact and then use the PSAVE command. The syntax for this command is

## PSAVE "filename" [,Mgraphic mode]

where graphic mode specifies the type of screen to compact ( $0-3$ ). Use 0 for a text screen, 1 for a standard bitmap screen, and 2 or 3 for multicolor screens. For example, the command PSAVE "CLOWNS" ,M3 compacts and saves a multicolor screen as the file CLOWNS.

## Programming

Note that the graphics-mode parameter is optional; if it's not included in the PSAVE command, the compactor defaults to graphics mode 0 (the text screen).

To load a compacted screen, type PLOAD "filename". The pro gram loads the file from disk, un packs it, and then places it at its proper place in memory. Note that the PLOAD command does not automatically display the screen after it has been loaded.

Before you use the PLOAD command, you must allocate the graphics screen (establish the bitmap screen at 8192). To do this, use the commands as shown in line 10 in the program below.
10 GRAPHIC 1:GRAPHIC 0
20 PLOAD "CIRCLES"
$30 \mathrm{GR}=\operatorname{PEEK}(6023)$
40 GRAPHIC GR
50 REM VIEW MORE SCREENS
If you're not sure which mode a screen is in, execute the commands in line 10; then PEEK location 6023 after the PLOAD. Use the value that's returned to set the proper screen mode. This approach is especially useful in viewer programs
where more than one screen is to be displayed.

PSAVE and PLOAD work in both direct and program mode and can accept string variables for filenames. The standard BASIC 7.0 disk modifiers D and U are also acceptable (PSAVE A\$,M0,D0,U9 or PLOAD "CIRCLES",D1,U9, for example).

## How It Works

128 Graphics Compactor searches through graphics memory looking for sequences of repetitive byte values (ten $0 s$ in a row, for example). These repetitive sequences are not saved to disk but are replaced by two-byte control codes. The first byte is a count byte; the second byte is the character value. In this example, the count is 10 and the character is 0 . PLOAD reverses the process and uses the control codes to reconstruct the screen in memory.

The amount a given file is compressed depends on how many repetitive sequences of bytes the screen contains. In general, simple screens compact better than finely detailed screens.
See program listings on page 76. G


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## Call 555-KINg

I'm trying to write a program on my 64 that will generate words from telephone numbers. That is, I want the program to print out a list of all the words that can be created using the series of letters that appear on the phone's number keys. So far, I can't seem to find the right approach. Can you give me some hints? Thanks.

> Robert Snellman
> Wyandotte, MI

Below is a program that generates a list of "words" containing all possible letter combinations in a telephone number and outputs this to the screen or to the printer. If the program encounters a 0 or a 1 in the phone number, it prints a space because only the digits 2-9 have letters associated with them.

If you wish to print only "words" that include a vowel, change $V F=1$ in line 280 to $V F=0$. Also, you may want to break up your phone numbers into groups that contain the first three and last four numbers, and see if these alone form any interesting words.
$\mathrm{XC} 10 \mathrm{AS}=\mathrm{=}$ ": $: \operatorname{DIM} \mathrm{C}(10,2), \mathrm{V} 10$, 2), $N(10), C N(10)$

QK 20 FORI $=0$ TO9: $F O R J=0$ TO2
AG 30 READT $\$: V(I, J)=\emptyset: C \$(I, J)=$ T $\$:$ IFT $\$=" \emptyset " O R T \$=" 1$ "THENC $\$(I, J)=" \quad "+T \$$
JQ 40 IET $\$=$ "A"ORT $\$=" E " O R T \$=" I "$ ORT \$="O"ORT\$="U"THENV (I, J) $=1$

HS 50 NEXT:NEXT
DB 60 DATA $\emptyset, 0,0,1,1,1, A, B, C, D$, E, F,G,H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, $R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y$

PK $7 \emptyset$ PRINT" \{CLR\} \{DOWN\}OUTPUT
\{SPACE\}TO (S)CREEN OR (P ) RINTER?": PRINT
FK 80 GETQS:IEQS=""THEN9
SM 90 IF $Q S\langle>" S "$ AND $Q S\rangle " p$ " T HEN8 $\sigma$
PA 100 PRINT"ENTER TELEPHONE \# (WITH NO SPACES OR
(4 SPACES \}HYPHENS)": INP UTTNS: $\mathrm{C}=\square: \mathrm{BF}=\emptyset$
JH 110 FORI=1TOLEN (TN\$): $\mathrm{T}=\mathrm{ASC}($ MIDS (TNS, I, 1))
SJ 120 IFT<58ANDT>47THENAS=AS+ CHRS (T) : N $(\mathrm{I}-1)=\mathrm{T}-48$
AK 130 NEXT:MX=LEN (AS) $-1: \mathrm{IFQ} \$=$ " p "THENOPEN4,4
BK $140 \quad \mathrm{VA}=\mathrm{MX}$
CA $150 \mathrm{VF}=1: \mathrm{IF}$ VF THEN 180
KG 160 FORL $=\emptyset T O M X: \operatorname{IFV}(N(L), C N($ L) ) $=1$ THENVF $=1: L=M X$

SQ 170 NEXT
EX 180 IF VF THEN GOSUB 206
AK 190 GOSUB 220 : GOTO15 0
PH $2 \emptyset \sigma$ IF $Q S=" S$ " THEN FOR $L=\emptyset$ \{SPACE\}TO MX:PRINT CS (N (L), CN (L)) ; : NEXT : PRINT: RETURN
PA 210 EOR L= $=$ TO MX: PRINT\#4, C \$(N(L),CN(L));:NEXT:PRI NT\#4: RETURN
RJ $220 \mathrm{CN}(\mathrm{VA})=\mathrm{CN}(\mathrm{VA})+1$
MH $230 \operatorname{IFN}(V A)<2 O R C N(V A)=3$ THEN $C N(V A)=\emptyset: V A=V A-1: I F V A>=$ OTHEN220
PC 240 IF $V A=-1$ THEN 260
EP $250 \quad V A=M X:$ RETURN
XS 260 IF QS="p" THEN PRINT\#4: CLOSE 4

## Screen Protector

I am writing a menu program on a Commodore 64, and I need to keep text from scrolling into two areas at the top and bottom of the screen where certain information will be displayed. Can you show me how to do this?

> Glenn P. Davis Chicago, IL

In the August "Programmer's Page," we published a short machine language subroutine by Sean Ganess of Woodside, New York, that protected the top two screen lines from being scrolled. This routine copied the Kernal ROM to RAM, changed a location that referenced the top screen line, and then switched in the underlying Kernal RAM.

We've modified Mr. Ganess's rou-
tine, with somewhat mixed results, so that it also protects four lines at the bottom of the screen. Here's the resulting routine, along with a brief demo:
ES 1øø SYS 58692:REM CLEAR SCR EEN
FJ 110 GOSUB 3000 :REM PROTECT \{SPACE\}SCREEN AREAS
DQ 120 REM THIS IS JUST A DEMO , YOU PUT YOUR PROGRAM \{SPACE\}HERE
SD 130 SYS 58692:FOR $I=1$ TO 30 : PRINT $I$, "XXX": FOR $K=1$ \{SPACE\}TO $3 \sigma \emptyset: N E X T$ K, I: END
KM 3000 FOR $\mathrm{I}=828$ TO 875: READ \{SPACE\}D:POKE I, D:NEXT :SYS 828
BM $3005 \mathrm{~T}=1:$ POKE 59639,1:REM T OP
JX 3006 BOT $=20:$ POKE 59522,BOT: POKE 59428, BOT: POKE 59 504 ; BOT $:$ BOT $=$ BOT $+1:$ REM \{SPACE\}BOTTOM
EG 3007 POKE 59789,BOT:POKE 59 Ø88, BOT : POKE 59522, BOT : POKE 59589, BOT
RP 3010 POKE 64982,53: POKE 1,5 3: REM SELECT KERNAL RA M
ER 3020 RETURN
AH 3030 DATA $160,0,132,38,169$, $224,133,39,177,38,145$, $38,206,208,249,236,39$, 165
PD 3040 DATA $39,201,0,208,241$, $160,6,132,38,169,160,1$ $33,39,177,38,145,38,26$ 0, 208
GK 3050 DATA $249,230,39,165,39$ ,201,192,208,241,96,0

To use this routine in your own programs, simply GOSUB 3000 whenever you want to protect the top and bottom areas of the screen. You only need to execute the routine once when you first run your program.

This routine lets you print text in the top area, but not in the bottom. To display text in the lower screen area, you'll need to POKE the character data directly to screen memory. To protect more or less of the screen, change the variables $T$ (for top) and BOT (for bottom) at the beginning of lines 3005 and 3006, respectively. For example, to reenable output to the bottom screen area, you'd set BOT in line 3006 to 24.

As you'll see, this routine has a


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## Feedback

few quirks. (If any readers know of a better solution to Mr. Davis's problem, we'd like to hear from you.) Most notably, it crashes when you print the CLR/HOME character from within a program. One way around this, though, is to call the ROM routine at 58692 when you need to clear the screen (see line 130).

## Highlight Bar Menu

I saw an Apple II program that showed a menu with the line of choice highlighted. When you moved the cursor up or down, the highlight bar moved. I want a program for the Commodore 64 that does exactly the same thing.

Chris Warden
Lisbon Falls, ME
Here's a short program that illustrates this technique on the Commodore 64. It displays a menu of five options: change background color, change border color, change text color, set default colors, and exit the program. The current selection appears in inverse.

MG $10 \mathrm{~N}=\emptyset$
JM 26 READ AS(N):IF AS(N) <>"-" AND $N<9$ THEN $N=N+1$ : GOTO 20: REM READ IN DATA
DG $30 \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{N}-1$ : REM \# OF ITEMS
GA 40 REM PUT YOUR DATA STATEM ENTS HERE
KP 50 DATA " 1 . CHANGE BACKGROU ND COLOR"
RM 60 DATA " 2 . CHANGE BORDER C OLOR"
GA 76 DATA $" 3$. CHANGE TEXT COL OR"
HC $8 \emptyset$ DATA "4. SET COLORS TO D EFAULTS"
EB 90 DATA " 5 . EXIT PROGRAM"
SF 100 DATA "-": REM END OF DAT A MARKER
SC 110 R $\$=$ CHR $\$(29): D S=C H R \$(17)$ : RV $\$=$ CHR $\$(18):$ REM CRSR \{SPACE\}RIGHT, CRSR DOWN , AND REVERSE
JX $12 \emptyset$ EOR $I=\emptyset$ TO 5
MR 130 RS=RS+RS:DS=D\$+DS
BP 140 NEXT $\mathrm{I}: \mathrm{D} \$=\mathrm{CHRS}(19)+\mathrm{D} \$$
PX 150 REM SET STARTING COORDI NATES
GR $160 \mathrm{SX}=5: S Y=5: M C=0: M 2=\varnothing$
HR 170 PRINT CHRS(147);LEFTS(D \$,SY);
GH 180 EOR $\mathrm{I}=0$ TO N
XG 190 PRINT LEETS(RS,SX);AS(I ) : NEXT I
BS 200 REM HIGHLIGHT MENU ITEM
HB 210 PRINT LEET $\$(D S, S Y+M C) ; L$ EFTS(RS,SX);RVS;AS(MC)
BG 220 GET AS:IF AS="" THEN22 20
XB 230 IF $\operatorname{VAL}(A S)>0$ AND VAL (AS ) $<=N+1$ THEN $M C=\operatorname{VAL}(A S)-$ 1:GOTO 310 : REM NUMBER KE Y
RH 240 IF $A S=C H R \$(17)$ THEN $M C=$ $M C+1: I E M C>N$ THEN $M C=6$ : REM CRSR DOWN

RP 250 IF $A S=\operatorname{CHR} \$(145)$ THEN MC $=M C-1:$ IE MC $<\emptyset$ THEN MC=N : REM CRSR UP
KJ 260 IF AS=CHRS(13) THEN310: REM RETURN
PR 276 REM RESTORE OLD SELECTI ON
EG 286 PRINT LEET $\$(D \$, S Y+M 2)$; L EFT (RS,SX);A\$(M2)
MQ $290 \mathrm{M} 2=\mathrm{MC}:$ GOTO 210
FE 300 REM EXECUTE COMMAND
SE 310 ON MC +1 GOTO $330,340,350$ , 360,370
SG 320 GOTO $31 \varnothing$
DX $330 \mathrm{~A}=53281$ : POKE $\mathrm{A},($ PEEK (A) AND 15) +1 : GOTO 226
RJ 340 A $=5328$ : POKE A, (PEEK (A) AND 15) $+1:$ GOTO 226
RX 350 $A=646$ : POKE A, (PEEK (A) A ND 15) +1 : GOTO17 $\theta$
AS 360 POKE53280,14:POKE53281, 6: POKE 646,14:GOTO178
KB 370 PRINT CHR (147): END
To choose one of the options, move the cursor up and down until the highlight bar is over your selection; then press RETURN. Or press the corresponding number key (1-5).

The program is liberally commented with REMs, so you shouldn't have too much trouble following the code. Notice how the program reads each menu item into a string. This approach allows you to expand the тепи by making just a few, simple modifications in the program.

## BASIC to SpeedScript

I'm a frequent user of SpeedScript 3.2 and would like to know how to make a disk directory into a text file so I can page up and down through it. Is this possible?

## F. J. Carleton <br> Metairie, LA

Yes-it's a two-step process. First, you convert the disk directory into a sequential file; then you convert the sequential file into a SpeedScript file. Actually, this approach allows you to convert any BASIC program-not just a disk directory-into a text file.

To begin, type in the following program and save it to disk with the filename SFC. If you have a copy of "Sequential File Converter," published with SpeedScript 3.2, skip this step. (Sequential File Converter is also found on the SpeedScript disk as SEQ FILE CNVT.)

[^5]AS 25 DATA $135,3,201,13,208,2$, 169,31,72,41,128,74,133
SX 30 DATA $251,104,41,63,5,251$ ,133,251,32,183,255,72
MK 35 DATA $32,143,3,164,41,64$, $240,217,76,264,255,162$
EC 40 DATA $1,32,198,255,76,207$ ,255,162,2,32,201,255
QQ 45 DATA $165,251,76,210,255$
RS $5 \emptyset$ INPUT"\{DOWN\} $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { N } \\ \text { INPUT FIL }\end{array}\right.$ E NAME"; IS
CG 55 INPUT"\{DOWN\}OUTPUT FILE \{SPACE ${ }^{2}$ NAME ${ }^{\prime \prime}$;OS
DE 60 DV=8:SA=7:OPEN $15,8,15$, "I g":
EB 65 OPEN $1,8,3$, IS: INPUT\#15,EN ,EMS:FS=IS:IFEN=ØTHEN8 $\varnothing$
HQ 70 PRINT"\{DOWN\}DISK ERROR F OR ";FS:PRINTEMS
PR 75 PRINT" 3 DOWN $\}$ RUN $\{3$ UP $\} "$ :CLOSE1:CLOSE2:CLOSE15:E ND
SM 86 OPEN2,DV,SA, "6:"+O\$+",P, W": INPUT\#15,EN,EMS:ES=O \$
GX 85 IFEN $=$ GTHEN 115
HM 90 IFEN<>63THEN7 0
CM 95 PRINT"\{DOWN\}";OS;" EXIST S... REPLACE? \{RVS\} Y
\{OFE\} 7 \{RVS\}N\{OFF\}:"-
KD 100 GETAS:IFAS<<"Y"ANDAS<>" N"THEN100
PD 105 IEAS="N"THEN75
HS 110 PRINT\#15,"S $0: "+0 \$:$ CLOSE 2: GOTO8
RS 115 SYS $828:$ IF (PEEK (144) AND1 91) = aTHENPRINT" $\{$ DOWN $\}$ DO NE.": GOTO75
QR 120 PRINT"I/O ERROR DURING \{SPACETCŌNV̄ERSION.": INP UT\#15, EN, EMS: IFEN<>0THE N7 9
CA 125 GOTO75
Next, load the disk directory (with LOAD" $\$$ ",8) or a BASIC program that you wish to convert. Then, create an ASCII listing of the directory or BASIC program by executing the following series of commands from immediate mode:

## OPEN2,8,1,"sequential program <br> filename, $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{W}^{\prime \prime}$ :CMD2:LIST PRINT\#2:CLOSE2

Whatever is in the BASIC workspace will be written to disk as a sequential file. Be sure you assign this file a unique filename.

Now, to convert the sequential file to SpeedScript format, load and run SFC or Sequential File Converter. Both converters prompt you for the name of the sequential file (or input file) and the SpeedScript file (or output file). After you've entered both, SFC reads the sequential file from disk, performs the conversion, and writes the resulting file to disk in SpeedScript format.

If you use Sequential File Converter instead of SFC, then, after you've entered the filenames, press $D$ at the prompt Disk, Screen, Printer, Other. Then select option 3-Commodore ASCII to SpeedScript-from the menu that follows.


## mathine language progiramiming

## Random-Number Test

## Jim Butterfield

Computers don't do random things. At least, we hope they don't. So, when we need a random number to create certain effects-say, to roll a pair of dice, scramble the order of a list, or simulate real-world events, we are faced with a puzzle. We want a precisely organized machine to behave in a random manner.

The art and science of randomnumber generation is a whole field of study in itself. Methods for testing numbers for true randomness can fill textbooks. With most computers, numbers are not truly random. Each "pseudo-random" value is a scrambled version of the previous one.

The Commodore 64 and 128 have a built-in random-number generator; it's part of the SID chip. If we set voice 3 for "noise," we can read random values from the chip by PEEKing location 54296 .

Hardware generators of random numbers are viewed with suspicion by technical experts. They are often based on components containing electronic noise, which may favor certain values over others. Such devices may also change as they age, and a good "white noise" device may become "colored," or less random, over time. The SID chip, however, likely uses a digital scrambler to generate its noise waveform. As such, it won't deteriorate with age. But is it truly random?

This month's program tests the SID generator for true randomness in a simple way. It asks for 65,536 random numbers, each of which might be in the range $0-255$. As the numbers appear, they are tabulated.

We would expect that 65,536 random numbers split among 256 possible values to yield 256 samples of each. But it won't be exact. In fact, we would reject the generator if it did produce exactly 256 of each. Random numbers should not be that predictable. We'd expect
most numbers to occur about 256 times, with the occasional one going as low as 200 or as high as 300 . The figures are not exact. After all, these are random numbers.

How long will it take to generate 65,536 random numbers? You'll be surprised at the speed. If the SID chip's sound is enabled, you may even hear the "crash" of the noise generator as you start it up.

The BASIC portion of the program POKEs the machine language (ML) code into place and sets up the SID chip. After the random values have been calculated and tabulated by the machine language routine, the BASIC program prints the count of each occurrence, beginning with the number of times 0 was generated and going up to the incidence of value 255 .

You'll find that the generator produces a fairly good distribution of values. Keep in mind that this test is not the only one that would be needed to prove randomness, but it's one indication.

## The ML Program

We must set up 256 counters. Because the values can go over 255 , each counter needs two bytes to hold its value. However, these bytes do not need to be together. For example, we'll count the number of occurrences of value 0 in hexadecimal 3000 (low order) and 3100 (high order); occurrences of value 1 go into $\$ 3001$ and $\$ 3101$, and so on. But before we start the count, we need to zero the counters.
2000 LDA \#\$00 ;Clear counters.
2002 LDY \#\$00
2004 STA $\$ 3000, Y$
2007 STA $\$ 3100, Y$
200A DEY
200B BNE $\$ 2004$
; The 65,536 counter is in Y
; (low) and $\$ 1$ FFF (high).
200D STY $\$ 1 F F F$;value 0
; Loop here for next
; random number.
2010 LDX \$D41B
; The number is in $X$. Count
; in the table at $\$ 3000$.
2013 INC \$3000,X
; If overflow, add to high
; byte of counter.
2016 BNE \$201B
2018 INC \$3100, X
; Count the number of times
; we have done this.
201B INY
201C BNE \$2010
201E INC \$1FFF
2021 BNE \$2010
2023 RTS
It's interesting to note that INY and DEY are interchangeable in this program, as are INC and DEC at $\$ 201 \mathrm{E}$. Whether we count up or down, it takes 256 steps to get back to 0 .

## The BASIC Program

I've picked an arbitrary setup for the SID chip in the program below. You might like to change the values that are POKEd into the chip and repeat the test to see what happens.

## 10 REM RANDOM TEST <br> 20 DATA $169,0,160,0,153,0,48$ <br> 30 DATA $153,0,49,136,208,247$ <br> 40 DATA $140,255,31,174,27,212$ <br> 50 DATA $254,0,48,208,3,254,0$ <br> 60 DATA 49,200,208,242,238 <br> 70 DATA $255,31,208,237,96$

80 FOR J=8192 TO 8227:READ X
$90 \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{T}+\mathrm{X}:$ POKE J,X:NEXT J
100 IF T<>4693 THEN STOP
110 REM CHECK RANDOM OSCILLATOR
120 POKE 54290,129
130 POKE 54287,255
140 SYS 8192
150 FOR J=0 TO 255
$160 X=$ PEEK $(J+12544) * 256+$ PEEK ( $\mathrm{J}+12288$ )
170 PRINT RIGHT\$(" $\{4$ SPACES $\}$ " +STR\$(X),5);
180 NEXT J
190 END


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## Shao-Tien Pan

Jazz up your screen displays with these short machine language routines for the 64.

In last month's column ("On the Border"), we presented three raster-interrupt routines that created colorful special effects in the border. This month, we'll look at two routines that produce some zany effects in the screen area itself. Like the border routines, the screen routines are short-under 200 bytes-and are compatible with most other programs. They can be used in tandem or combined with the border routines to enliven your BASIC-program displays.

## Getting Started

"Screen Play" consists of three short BASIC loaders. The first two programs create the screen effects; the third turns off each effect. Program 1, "Bounce," and Program 2, "Waves," both cause the text to waver from side to side. Bounce produces this effect in three portions of the screen simultaneously. Each undulating area moves up and down to give the illusion of bouncing. Waves uses a similar effect to produce a wave pattern over the entire screen. Program 3, "Off," restores the screen to normal. It appeared last month as Program 4; if you already have a copy of it, don't bother typing it in.

To avoid typing errors, enter each program using the "The Automatic Proofreader," found elsewhere in this issue. Since the routines have different line numbers, you can type them in separately or combine them into a single program. Before you run any of the programs, be sure to save a copy of each to tape or disk.

To install and activate one of the screen effects, load and run Bounce or Waves. To turn off the
effect, load and run Off or press RUN/STOP-RESTORE.

The SYS command in the last line of each program, executed from either direct or program mode, activates a particular screen effect. To turn on Bounce, enter SYS 49617; for Waves, enter SYS 49810; and for Off, enter SYS 49974. To reactivate a screen effect after you've disabled it, SYS to it a second time.

## Combining Effects

Because the Screen Play and On the Border routines reside at different locations in memory, they can all be loaded at the same time. And, as long as you leave the IRQ interrupt vector and memory locations in the range 49152-50174 intact, you'll have five special effects at your disposal. To set this up, just include all six loaders in your program. Then, to switch quickly from one effect to another, execute the appropriate SYS. For example, you could activate Wave with SYS 49810 on a title screen, turn it off with SYS 49974, and then activate Bounce with SYS 49617.
See program listings on page 82. G

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[^6]
## IHE

## Printing with Style

## Randy Thompson

"The Programmer's Page" is interested in your programming tips and tricks. Send all submissions to The Programmer's Page, COMPUTE!'s Gazette, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, North Carolina 27403. We'll pay $\$ 25-\$ 50$ for each tip we publish.

I receive more stylized printing routines than any other kind of programming tip. It only makes sense. After all, every programmer has to output text at one time or another. So the next time you find yourself printing a program title, high score, or important input prompt, try jazzing it up a bit with one of the routines below.

## Easy Centering

This tip shows how you can use DEF FN to easily center text.

CE 10 DEF $\operatorname{FNA}(X)=(4 \emptyset-\operatorname{LEN}(M S)) /$ 2
HR $2 \emptyset$ PRINT CHRS (147)
DA $3 \emptyset \mathrm{MS}=$ "FIRST LINE": PRINT TA B (FNA (X)) MS
ED $40 \mathrm{M}={ }^{2} \mathrm{THIS}$ IS THE SECOND L INE": PRINT TAB (FNA (X)) MS
ME 56 MS="ETC.": PRINT TAB(ENA( X))M\$

As you can see, all you have to do to print centered text is precede it with a $\operatorname{TAB}(\mathrm{FNA}(\mathrm{X}))$. If you're using 80 -column mode on the 128 , change the 40 in line 10 to an 80 .

Helen Roth
Los Angeles, CA

## Printing Backwards

Kids love this little routine:
KH 10 PRINT CHRS (147):PRINT "T YPE YOUR NAME AND PRESS \{SPACE\}RETURN": INPUT MS
ER 20 L=LEN (MS)
QK 30 PRINT: PRINT "NICE TO MEE T YOU, " ;
QS 40 EOR $I=L$ TO 1 STEP -1:PRI NT MIDS (MS, I, 1) ; : NEXT
EB 50 PRINT "!"
This polite program asks you to
enter your name, tells you that it's nice to meet you, and then prints your name in reverse order (first character last, last character first).
htor neleH
Los Angeles, CA

## Expanding Messages

A simple but effective way to attract attention is to make your title screens or menus expand onscreen. The following program prints messages by "pushing" them out from the middle of the screen. To use it, simply set $\mathrm{M} \$$ in line 10 to the message you wish to print and then run the program.

```
KA 10 MS="*** EXPANDING MESSAG ES ***"
PC 20 L \(1=\operatorname{LEN}(\mathrm{MS}): \mathrm{L} 2=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{L} 1 / 2)\)
XD 30 FOR \(T=1\) TO L2
ES 40 PRINT CHRS ( 145 ); TAB ( \(2 \theta-\mathrm{T}\) ) ; LEETS (MS,T) ; RIGHT\$ (MS, \(\mathrm{L} 1-(\mathrm{L} 2 \star 2)+\mathrm{T})\)
PR 50 EOR \(D=1\) TO \(100:\) NEXT \(D\) EQ 60 NEXT T
```

This program works on the 64 and 128. It automatically centers the message on the screen. If you plan to use the program on an 80 -column screen, change the TAB statement in line 40 to read $\mathrm{TAB}(40-\mathrm{T})$. The delay loop in line 50 can also be varied to speed up or slow down the printing of your message.

Thomas M. Turner
Waterloo, IA

## Falling Letters

This 64 program prints messages by shooting letters down from the top of the screen while flashing the text colors. Any message can be printed this way; simply set $\mathrm{M} \$$ in line 40 to the message you choose.

[^7]PB 70 IF MlSく>" "THEN FOR $T=1$
\{SPACE\}TO CR-2: PRINTTAB ( WA +A ) M1 SCHRS (145): PRINTT $A B(W A+A) " "$
BD $8 \emptyset$ NEXT: PRINTTAB (WA + A) M1S:N EXT
QF $9 \emptyset$ REM FLASHING DATA
DX 100 DATA $120,169,21,141,20$, 3,169,192,141,21,3,160, Ø, 140, 84, 192,14の
PM 110 DATA $86,192,88,96,172,8$ $4,192,200,140,84,192,19$ $2,3,208,49,160,0$
QF 120 DATA $140,84,192,172,86$, $192,185,87,192,162,0,15$ $7,0,216,157,0,217$
GX 130 DATA $157,0,218,157,0,21$ 9,141,134,2,232,298,238 ,169,0,141,32,208
KB 140 DATA $141,33,208,200,192$ , 30, 208,002,160,0,140,8 $6,192,76,49,234,0$
XF 150 DATA $1,7,6,9,11,2,8,4,1$ $4,12,10,5,7,15,7,13,1$
RX 160 DATA $1,13,7,15,4,5,10,1$ $2,14,4,8,7,11,9,6,15$
You can shorten the program if you take out the color cycling. To do this, delete lines 20,30 , and $90-160$. This also makes it work on the 128 , since only the color-cycling portion is 64 -specific.

> Jacques Bingham
> DeSoto, MO

## Fade-Ins

Using the $64 / 128$ 's different shades of gray, this printing routines fades text onto the screen. To center text, it uses the "Easy Centering" trick.
CE $1 \emptyset$ DEF $\operatorname{FNA}(X)=(4 \emptyset-\operatorname{LEN}(M S)) /$ 2
QF $2 \emptyset$ MS="COMMODORE 64 - COSTS LESS, DOES MORE"
FB 30 POKE 53281, $0:: C \$=C H R \$(15$ 1) + CHRS (152) + CHRS (155) +C HRS (5)
RE 40 FOR $I=1$ TO 4: PRINT TAB (E NA (X)) MIDS (CS, I, I) MSCHRS (145)

HH 50 FOR $J=1$ TO 20 :NEXT J, I
As with the other tips, you can set the variable M \$ equal to any message you choose. You may also alter the speed of the fade-in by modifying the FOR-NEXT loop found in line 50.

Randy Thompson
Greensboro, NC


## For Arcade and Strategy Game Lovers

Gazette has published more than 200 games in the past six years. Which are the best? The most exciting? The most challenging? The editors have looked at them all and picked the best dozen arcade and strategy games for the 64. Now they're all on one disk-with documentation-ready to load and play.

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## BASIC for hequiners <br> Good Vibes

## Larry Cotton

What do the Italian opera singer Pavarotti, a siren, and a telephone have in common? Give up? Vibrato. Vibrato causes a tone's pitch to rise and fall with time. A siren's pitch fluctuations are great, while Pavarotti's and a telephone's are relatively small.

Two other characteristics distinguish vibrato: shape and speed. This month we'll use the BASIC function PEEK to add vibrato to the Mozart sonata programmed in the August column. Of course, this means partially rewriting the program.

Let's begin with two constants that define the speed and shape of the vibrato (you don't have to enter the REMs):

## $10 \mathrm{~S}=110$ :REM VIBRATO SPEED $20 \mathrm{~T}=17$ : REM VIBRATO SHAPE

We'll use voice 1 as our primary voice and vary its pitch using voice 3 . The Commodore 64 is able to read four registers of its music chip (SID), specifically $54297-$ 54300 . But we only need the register at 54299 , which has the ability to influence the sound of voice 1 .

For now, let's define the shape of voice 1 , our main voice, as a pulse wave:

## $30 \mathrm{U}=65$ :REM VOICE 1 'S <br> WAVEFORM

We'll define the first SID-chip register as the constant $V$ :

[^8]and the PEEKable register at 54299, as P :
$50 \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{V}+27:$ REM $\mathrm{P}=54299$
Next, we'll clear the sound chip:

## 60 FOR L $=V$ TO V +24 :POKE

L,0:NEXT:REM CLEAR SID CHIP
and give voice 1 an envelope to keep the notes sounding:
70 POKE V+5,4:POKE
$\mathrm{V}+6,255$ :REM ADSR VOICE 1

## Mellow Pulses

We want our tune to sound mellow; we can do this by controlling the shape of the pulse wave. Later, we'll look at this register (54275) in greater detail and POKE some new values there.
80 POKE V $+3,8$ :REM VOICE $150 \%$ SQUARE
Do the same for voice 3:

## 90 POKE V $+17,8$ :REM VOICE 3 50\% SQUARE

Now, POKE voice 3's lowfrequency register with the constant $S$ (defined in line 10):

## 100 POKE V + 14,S:REM VIBRATO SPEED

Without going into too much detail about the SID, suffice it to say that this line gives voice 3 a very low pitch (you can't hear it), which in turn causes the pitch of voice 1 to rise and fall at a slow speed. What results is vibrato. We also want voice 1's pitch to rise and fall smoothly. Thus, we POKE a 17 (for
a triangle waveform) into voice $3^{\prime}$ s control register:

## 110 POKE $\mathrm{V}+18$,T:REM VIBRATO SHAPE

If you don't understand all of this so far, don't worry. The SID chip still has programmers scratching their heads seven years after its debut. Hopefully though, your understanding of the chip will improve as we continue.

## 120 POKE V + 24, 15 :REM MAX VOLUME

Finally-a graspable concept. This line sets the volume for all three voices. Now, turn on voice 1 with the pulse waveform:

## 130 POKE V +4 , U:REM VOICE 1 'S WAVEFORM

## A Nested FOR-NEXT Loop

We want to play seven notes, so we set up a FOR-NEXT loop:

## 140 FOR $\mathrm{N}=1$ TO 7:REM SEVEN NOTES

First, we READ each note's coarse (or high) frequency and duration from DATA statements. The frequency values are not necessarily the same as those listed in the musical-note value table in the Programmer's Reference Guide. Adding vibrato influences those values. (Voice 1's fine, or low, frequency is controlled by the vibrato, so we don't need to READ it.)

## 150 READ F,D:REM FREQUENCY AND DURATION

Effect of Waveform on Register 54299

| Waveform | Triangle | Sawtooth | Square (Pulse) |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Waveform Shape |  | 0 |  |  |
| Value in 54290 | 17 | 33 | 65 | random values |
| Values returned <br> in 54299 | $0,1,2,3 \ldots 255,254,253 \ldots 0$ | $0,1,2,3 \ldots 255,0,1,2,3 \ldots 255,0$ | $0,255,0,255,0,255$ |  |

Next, POKE voice 1's high frequency into the appropriate register:

## 160 POKE V+1,F:REM POKE HIGH VALUE

Now, we use a nested FORNEXT loop to start a delay, which also starts the note's vibrato:

## 170 FOR J=1 TO D:REM BEGIN VIBRATO

## At Last-PEEK

Here's where we use PEEK to look at register 54299:

## 180 W = PEEK(P):REM READ REGISTER 54299

PEEK is the opposite of POKE; it monitors a particular register or address. In this case, it returns a constantly changing stream of values from 0 to 255 . Since we chose the triangle waveform for voice 3 (lines 20 and 110), the PEEKed values will rise smoothly from 0 to 255, drop smoothly back to 0 , and rise again to 255 (see the accompanying table). This pattern repeats as long as the register at $54290(\mathrm{~V}+18$ in line 110) is gated, or turned on, with the waveform value.

PEEK, of course, has many uses; we'll see more in forthcoming columns. Now, POKE the PEEKed value $W$ into the low-frequency register for voice 1:

## 190 POKE V,W:REM POKE LOW VALUE

Include a NEXT, which ends the note's vibrato and sends control back to line 170 :

## 200 NEXT J:REM END NOTE'S VIBRATO

This is important: As long as the program is in this inner FORNEXT loop, voice 1's low-frequency register is continually being POKEd with a constantly varying PEEKed value from voice 3 . Result: vibrato!

## The Turnoff

Next, we need to turn off the note. One way to do that is to make voice 1 's frequency 0 . This is often better than setting the volume register (54296) to 0 because it avoids an audible pop or click. Here's the line; be sure that both high- and lowfrequency registers are set to 0 :

```
210 POKE V,0:POKE V +1,0:REM
    TURN OFF NOTE
```

Add a NEXT for our outer notecounting loop, which returns control to line 140 to start another note:

## 220 NEXT N

Only the DATA line with alternating frequency and duration values remains:

## 230 DATA $20,80,25,40,30,40,19,60,20$, 8,22,8,20,80

Now, run the program. You'll hear the first seven notes of Mozart's sonata in C (transposed to F ), with a nice touch of vibrato.

The pulse wave doesn't always sound mellow. You can vary its timbre by POKEing various values from 1 to 15 into $\mathrm{V}+3$ (location 54275) in line 80 and $\mathrm{V}+17$ (location 54289) in line 90 . This varies the duty cycle of the pulse waveform, or the percentage of the waveform cycle spent at maximum amplitude. The sound will range from tinny to mellow and back again. (For the more adventurous, it's fun to modify the pulse wave in realtime.)

## Telephone Bells

At the beginning of this column, we mentioned that the telephone uses vibrato in its signaler (bell). If it uses real bells, they are often tuned to slightly different frequencies. The signaler frequencies for an electronic telephone are often tuned to a minor third. You can simulate that signaler with the following short program.

## $10 \mathrm{R}=20$ :REM BASIC PITCH

$20 \mathrm{~S}=155$ :REM VIBRATO SPEED
$30 \mathrm{U}=65:$ REM VOICE $1^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$

## WAVEFORM

$40 \mathrm{X}=55$ :REM DIVISOR; SEE LINE 150
$50 \mathrm{~T}=65$ :REM VIBRATO SHAPE
$60 \mathrm{~V}=54272: \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{V}+27:$ REM SEE
MOZART SONATA
70 FOR L $=$ V TO V +24 :POKE
L,0:NEXT:REM CLEAR CHIP
80 POKE V+5,4:POKE
V+6,255:REM VOICE 1 'S
ENVELOPE
90 POKE V + 3,8:REM VOICE $150 \%$ SQUARE
100 POKE V $+17,8:$ REM VOICE 3 50\% SQUARE
110 POKE V+4,U
120 POKE V +14 ,S
130 POKE V +18 ,T
140 POKE V $+24,15$
$150 \mathrm{~W}=\mathrm{R}+\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{P}) / X$
160 POKE V + 1,W:REM VOICE 1 'S

HIGH FREQ

## 170 GET A\$:IF A\$="" THEN <br> 150:REM WAIT FOR KEYPRESS 180 POKE V + 1,0 :END

Enter this program with or without the REMs. When you've finished, save it to disk or tape and then type RUN. You'll hear an electronic telephone "bell."

This program is similar to the one for the Mozart sonata. The lines that differ are as follows:

- Line 40. X is a divisor that we'll use in line 150 to modify the PEEKed values. This is necessary to achieve the extreme pitches in vibrato.
- Line 150. The only difference here is that we're dividing each PEEKed value by our divisor, $X$.
- Line 160 . We're POKEing only the high-frequency register (54273) for voice 1; the low frequency stays at 0 .
- Line 170. Unlike with the Mozart sonata, we put this program in a continuous loop; the only way to break out of it is by pressing a key. We use the GET statement to detect the keypress. If one isn't forthcoming, control returns to line 150 . We aren't counting notes, so we don't need any FORNEXT loops.
- Line 180. Turn off the sound by POKEing voice 1's high-frequency register with 0 . Then END the program. If you were to end the program without this POKE, the sound would linger ad nauseam (and without vibrato).


## Some Bizarre Variations

Here are three more variations that often produce bizarre results. Change the variables in lines $10-50$ to the values shown below. Run each variation separately.

|  | R | S | U | X | T |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1 | 0 | 250 | 33 | 4 | 33 |
| 2 | 0 | 15 | 65 | 6 | 129 |
| 3 | 0 | 255 | 65 | 1 | 33 |

Note that the second variation uses the noise waveform as the vibrato source. Remember that the pitch of voice 1 follows the shape of voice 3's waveform; in this case, PEEKing memory register 54299 yields random numbers in the range 0-255.

## What's Going On?

## Rhett Anderson

Commodore's doing great financially. Commodore's in big trouble red-ink-wise. Commodore's going to sell a game machine based on the Amiga. Commodore's going to sell a game machine based on the 64 . Commodore's bailing out of the 8 bit market. Commodore sells a million 64 s a year. Commodore's building a new computer based on the 64 .

The software market is healthy. It's weak. Ahoy has gone under. Commodore Magazine is going under. Info has gone Amiga. RUN is down to 64 pages for three issues straight.

Max Toy is doing great. Toy's out, Copperman's in. Commodore's going for the business market. Now going for the education market. Doesn't matter-everyone's producing games.

What does it all mean? How can it mean anything? Just about every statement we hear anymore from Commodore or from the press contradicts something we heard the week before. Clearly someone's telling the truth (if only accidentally). My solution is to believe everything but to not care one way or the other until the rumor becomes a fact. Another popular strategy is to disbelieve everything.

## Remember Power Play?

So what are the facts? Commodore Magazine (formerly the alternating tag team of Power Play and Commodore Microcomputing) has decided to cease publication. This fact came to light when a deluge of their columnists and freelance writers wrote to us, called us, and even dropped by our office, looking for a place to peddle their words.

Rumor has it that the magazine (despite its newfound profitability) was nixed by new chief Harold Copperman because "Commo-
dore's a computer company."
And what about that 8 -bit super-64 that was mentioned in last issue's "Editor's Notes"? The last word that I've heard is that it has been dropped. But who can tell?

Despite everyone's assurances that the 64 software market is a desert, a steady stream of new products continues to wash up.

## Smart Computers

I get some great letters. I read them all, but I must admit that many of them are soon adrift in the great sea of paper that is my office. Recently, one of my favorite letters has resurfaced.

The letter addresses a point I made in the January 1989 "Horizons." I said: "Using paper and pencil, add up the 100 consecutive numbers which start at the number 98765. Then write a BASIC program which does the same thing. Your 64 will win handily."

Now carefully read Ed Christophersen's introduction. "In the 'Horizons' article of January 1989, the point was proposed that the 64 could outperform the human brain in solving the problem of adding the 100 consecutive numbers that start with 98765 , including the time needed to write the program."

Well, Mr. Christophersen didn't buy it.
"All you have to do with your brain is to add the first and last numbers $(98,765+98,864)$ of the sequence (getting 197,629); realizing that there are 50 matched pairs in the sequence $(98,766+$ $98,863 \ldots$ ), divide by 2 ( $1 / 2$ of $197,629=98,814.5$ ); move the decimal point two places to the right to multiply by 100 , and you have the correct answer of $9,881,450$ ! Your hypothetical 'beginning programmer' would still be on line $30 \mathrm{~S}=\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{X}$ by the time your brain has the answer."

Wow! The problem is that it
took me longer to figure that out than it would have taken me to write the program. For those who can't quite see the trick, let's take a simpler example: the sum of the numbers from 1 to 10 .

Add the first and the last numbers to get 11 . There are five "matched pairs" that all add up to 11 ( 1 and 10,2 and 9,3 and 8,4 and 7,5 and 6 ), so we divide 11 by 2 and get 5.5 . (The division by 2 is necessary because we are pairing the numbers.) Multiply by 10 (because we're adding ten numbers together) and get 55 , the correct answer.

Gazette copy editor Karen Uhlendorf points out that an even better way to do the calculation is to add together the highest and lowest numbers in the sequence and multiply the result by one-half the number of integers you are summing.

Mr. Christophersen has found a fascinating mathematical trick (and it seems as if I've run across it before-do any readers know the origin of this insight?), but he hasn't refuted the statements I made in January.

If you don't have the issue handy, I said that the human brain was much more flexible, but that the computer was much quicker at certain rote tasks. Indeed, Mr. Christophersen has used his flexible brain to cheat by restating my challenge. Reread the challenge as I stated it and as Mr. Christophersen stated it. I said, "Using paper and pencil, add up the 100 consecutive numbers which start at the number 98765." He says, "The point was proposed that the 64 could outperform the brain in solving the problem of adding." A subtle difference, perhaps, but I would maintain that Mr. Christophersen broke the rules when he added by multiplying.

Like it or not, computers are getting smarter. Next month Ga zette begins a special series on neural networking. Be sure to catch it.G

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## Commodore vs. Nintendo: Strong Words from Readers

## Fred D'Ignazio

I've been writing this column for years, and I've never had this much mail before! I love it! (Readers, keep those cards and letters coming!)

I want to compliment everyone who has written. Most of you feel very strongly about Nintendo and about Commodore computers, and your letters have been thoughtful, responsible, and clever. And, most of the time, they were written with a word processor!

And now, here's a sampling of the readers' latest ideas and opin-ions-these are provocative oneson the debate we've been covering for several months now.

## One-Track Mind

Here's an acronym for Nintendo: No INTerest in ENDing the cycle of Doing nothing Other than playing games.
-Chris Thompson, Simpson, LA
Have you noticed that Nintendo's games all have the same pattern? Finish a stage, fight a super creature, and so on.
-Ben Gross, Redwood Falls, MN

## Count Your Games!

I've had my Nintendo for a little less than a year now, and I only have three games. When my family bought a 64 , we had about 50 games in three months.
-Josh Majka, Cary, IL

## Nintendo Chic

All the hype has created a Nintendo chic. Quality and cost are nothing compared to the all-important Ninny chic; how else can one explain a phenomenon in which we find the Nintendo "cereal system" on the supermarket shelf? Besides, the word processing capability of the 64 is a pointless feature to most Ninnies, since the majority of them
don't seem to be able to read or write anyway. . . . Most of the Ninny chic was built on the fact that a baboon could operate it.
-Joe Gillis, Mt. Savage, MD

## Long Live the 64!

There is a good reason why the 64 does not want to die. The longer it sticks around, the more we see new low-priced programs.
-David Hutton, Newark, DE

## Make 'Em and Play 'Em

A kid was saying that his Nintendo had over 140 -odd games. When I told him that my 64 had over 2000 programs available for it and you can make more yourself, his jaw dropped.
-Ron Willey, Shelton, WA

## Do Ten-Year-Olds Word Process?

So the Nintendo can't do anything productive. Try and convince a ten-year-old kid that he should buy a 64 so that he can word process or learn how to use a database.
-Jon Bock, Morris, MN

## The Computer Says "Boo!"

A lot of people are afraid of computers. They don't want to have to take a course in computers to play Donkey Kong.
-Steven John Satak, USN
Fred, I think you and Dennis both missed what's probably the most important reason for people choosing a Nintendo over a 64 : simplicity. -Bryan Lawrence, W. Frankfort, IL

My sergeant at Fort Carson (Colorado Springs) bought his five-yearold son some preschool game software. In just a few weeks his son had learned to turn on the computer and use his favorite game. Nobody can use the excuse that a 64 is too hard to learn.
-Brian Randleas, Wallace, ID

## So, There!

I totally disagree with Mr. Joslin. I also say that you can't compare a computer to a game machine. It's like comparing an apple to an orange. Mr. Joslin says you can't do anything productive with Nintendo. So what? Nintendo never said you could!
-Eric Dashofy, Mission Viejo, CA

## Predicting the Future

Since the great Commodore vs. Nintendo debate began, there have been some news flashes that may affect the future of both Commodore and Nintendo, namely:

- Atari has sued Nintendo for monopolizing the game market. Nintendo has countersued Atari for copyright infringement.
- Nintendo is introducing its new Game Boy hand-held game (the size of a Walkman). For about $\$ 90$, the game offers headphones and stereo sound, hi-res graphics that scroll across the screen; and a video-link accessory that allows two players to connect and compete.
- Mattel is introducing the $\$ 80$ Power Glove that allows a user to control the Nintendo game on the screen with the wave of a hand.
- Nintendo is introducing Nobuna$g^{\prime}$ 's Ambition, a 2.5 -megabyte game cartridge with a battery backup.

What's the future to be like for Nintendo and the 64? Will Nintendo fall victim to the boom-orbust cycle for home videogames? Will Commodore abandon the 64 in favor of glitzier computers like the Amiga? Or will both survive, perhaps in some totally new form?

Please send your comments to Fred D'Ignazio, c/o COMPUTE!'s Gazette, 324 West Wendover Avenue, Suite 200, Greensboro, North Carolina 27408.

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# hulf-swatter 

## Douglas S. Curtis

## Determine available disk space without having to exit your current application with this desk accessory for GEOS or GEOS 128 (40 columns only), versions 1.3 and higher.

You're running an application and need to know how much space remains on a disk. Normally, you'd have to exit the application and examine the disk from the deskTop. With "Disk Usage," you can determine free disk space without exiting to the deskTop.

Disk Usage is particularly valuable if you're converting several text files to GEOS format with a conversion program that preserves the original files (Wrong Is Write, for example). Another area where Disk Usage can be helpful is when you're adding data to text or photo albums. If the application you're using allows you to swap disks, you can check new disks for available space from within your application before continuing with your work.

## Typing it in

Program 1, Disk Usage, is written in machine language, so you'll need to use "MLX," the machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue, to type it in. The MLX prompts, and the values you should type in, are as follows:

## Starting address: 1503 <br> Ending address: 1DB2

When you've entered all the data for Program 1, save two copies to disk, one with the filename DISK USAGE and one with the name DISKUSAGE.BKUP. One copy will be converted by Program 2 into a GEOS desk accessory. The other is a backup copy in case you have a problem with the conversion.

Now type in Program 2, "Geo-

Converter." Be sure to use "The Automatic Proofreader" to prevent typing mistakes when you enter the program. Save a copy of GeoConverter to the disk containing Program 1. Be very careful when typing in GeoConverter. It writes directly to your disk, so a typing error could cause GeoConverter to scramble your disk.

To prepare Disk Usage for use with GEOS, load Program 2 and type RUN. When prompted for a filename, enter DISK USAGE. GeoConverter then converts the file into a GEOS desk accessory.

## Getting Started

You can run Disk Usage either by selecting its name from the geos menu or by double-clicking on its icon. When Disk Usage runs, it places a small window in the center of the screen. In this window, it displays information about the disks in drives A and B: the type of drive, the percentage of disk space used, and the amount of disk space used.

The drive types displayed by Disk Usage are 1541, 1571, 1581, and NULL. If one of the drives isn't connected, NULL is displayed in the type field for that drive. If one of the drives is a ramdisk, Disk Usage displays the type identifier for the drive the ramdisk is simulating. The next field, labeled Graph, is a horizontal bar graph representing the percentage of disk space currently being used. The last field is labeled Usage. This field contains the amount of disk space in use and is measured in kilobytes.

In addition to disk information, the display window contains two gadgets. The first gadget, Info, displays a copyright message. The second gadget, OK, exits Disk Usage and returns to the deskTop or the application that was running before Disk Usage was opened.
See program listings on page 77.

- The last example program in the August 1989 "BASIC for Beginners" is missing part of one line. There should be a NEXT command after the PRINT statement at the end of the last line.
$5 \sigma$ PRINT $E(I), H, L: N E X T I$
- The conversion program developed by Larry Cotton in his column, "BASIC for Beginners" (March and April 1989), doesn't convert miles-to-meters or meters-to-miles correctly. According to the conversion program, there are 160.9344 meters in a mile; the conversion factor should be 1609.344 meters in a mile. In the March version of the program, line 1030 on page 56 should be changed to the following:
1030 DATA $1.609344,1609.344,16$ Ø93.44,160934.4
Line 1030 on page 57 should be changed as follows:

```
1030 DATA 1.609344,MI,KM,1609.
    344,MI,M,16093.44,MI,CM,
    160934.4,MI,MM
```

Line 340 in the April version of the program also contains this mistake. It should read:

340 DATA $1.609344, \mathrm{MI}, \mathrm{KM}, 1609.3$
$44, \mathrm{MI}, \mathrm{M}, 16093.44, \mathrm{MI}, \mathrm{CM}, 1$
$60934.4, \mathrm{MI}, \mathrm{MM}$

- Several users have had trouble loading files using "Memo Card" (September 1989). A bug in the load routine prevents files containing cards with 80 or more characters from loading. However, once you've taken care of this bug, you'll be able to recover any files you've saved. To make the correction, add the following lines to the program:

[^9]
## User Group Update

## Edited by Mickey McLean

The following list includes updated entries to our annual "Guide to Commodore User Groups," which last appeared in the May and June 1989 issues.

Send typed additions, corrections, and deletions for this list to
Commodore 64/128 User Group Update
COMPUTE!'s Gazette
P.O. Box 5406

Greensboro, NC 27403
When writing to a user group for information, please remember to enclose a self-addressed envelope with postage that is appropriate for the country to which you're writing.
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## User Group Notes

The Association for Sharing Commodore Information (ASCI) has changed its address to 6160 Malvern Avenue, Rancho Cucamonga, California 91701-3736.

## New Listings

## ARIZONA

Arizona Commodore Enthusiasts (ACE), P.O. Box 46227, Phoenix, AZ 85063

## ILLINOIS

United Northern Commodore Learning Exchange (U.N.C.L.E.), 533 N. 4th Ave., Des Plaines, IL 60016
TechNiVision Commodore Club, 189 Yuma, Carol Stream, IL 60188 (BBS\# 312-690-1373)
Ken's Program Exchange Group, 12 Melvin Dr. Cahokia, IL 62206

## IOWA

Commodore Players \& Users of Iowa, P.O. Box 493, Essex, IA 51638

## NORTH DAKOTA

The Computer Club, P.O. Box 5521, Bismarck ND 58502

## TENNESSEE

Nashville Commodore Users Group, P.O. Box 121282, Nashville, TN 37212 (BBS\# 615-3332919)

## VERMONT

Maple Valley Commodore Users Group, P.O. Box 106, St. Albans, VT 05478

## WASHINGTON

South King County Commodore User Group (SKCCUG), P.O. Box 5241, Kent, WA 98064 (BBS\# 206-874-6289)
La Center Commodore Users Group, Rt. 1 Box 42, La Center, WA 98629

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# Machine Language Entry Program For Commodore 64 and 128 

"MLX" is a labor-saving utility that allows almost fail-safe entry of machine language programs. Included are versions for the Commodore 64 and 128.

Type in and save some copies of whichever version of MLX is appropriate for your computer (you'll want to use it to enter future ML programs from COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE). Program 1 is for the Commodore 64, and Program 2 is for the 128 ( 128 MLX can also be used to enter Commodore 64 ML programs for use in 64 mode). When you're ready to enter an ML program, load and run MLX. It asks you for a starting address and an ending address. These addresses appear in the article accompanying the MLX-format program listing you're typing.

If you're unfamiliar with machine language, the addresses (and all other values you enter in MLX) may appear strange. Instead of the usual decimal numbers you're accustomed to, these numbers are in hexadecimal-a base 16 numbering system commonly used by ML programmers. Hexadecimal-hex for short-includes the numerals 0-9 and the letters A-F. But don't worryeven if you know nothing about ML or hex, you should have no trouble using MLX.

After you enter the starting and ending addresses, you'll be offered the option of clearing the workspace. Choose this option if you're starting to enter a new listing. If you're continuing a listing that's partially typed from a previous session, don't choose this option.

A functions menu will appear. The first option in the menu is ENTER DATA. If you're just starting to type in a program, pick this. Press the E key, and type the first number in the first line of the program listing. If you've already typed in part of a program, type the line number where you left off typing at the end of the previous session (be sure to load the partially completed program before you resume entry). In any case, make sure the address you enter corresponds to the address of a line in the listing you are entering. Otherwise, you'll be unable to enter the data correctly. If you pressed E by mistake, you can return to the command menu by pressing RETURN alone when asked for the address. (You can get back to the menu from most options by pressing RETURN with no other input.)

## Entering A Listing

Once you're in Enter mode, MLX prints the address for each program line for you. You then type in all nine numbers on that line, beginning with the first two-digit number after the colon (:). Each line represents eight data bytes and a checksum. Although an MLXformat listing appears similar to the "hex dump" listings from a machine language monitor program, the extra checksum number on the end allows MLX to check your typing. (Commodore 128 users can enter the data from an MLX listing using the built-in monitor if the rightmost column of data is omitted, but we recommend against it. It's much easier to let MLX do the proofreading and error checking for you.)

When you enter a line, MLX recalculates the checksum from the eight bytes and the address and compares this value to the number from the ninth column. If the values match, you'll hear a bell tone, the data will be added to the workspace area, and the prompt for the next line of data will appear. But if MLX detects a typing error, you'll hear a low buzz and see an error message. The line will then be redisplayed for editing.

## Invalid Characters Banned

Only a few keys are active while you're entering data, so you may have to unlearn some habits. You do not type spaces between the columns; MLX automatically inserts these for you. You do not press RETURN after typing the last number in a line; MLX automatically enters and checks the line after you type the last digit.

Only the numerals $0-9$ and the letters A-F can be typed in. If you press any other key (with some exceptions noted below), you'll hear a warning buzz. To simplify typing, 128 MLX redefines the function keys and + and keys on the numeric keypad so that you can enter data one-handed. (The 64 version incorporates the keypad modification from the March 1986 "BugSwatter" column, lines 485-487.) In either case, the keypad is active only while entering data. Addresses must be entered with the normal letter and number keys. The figures above show the keypad configurations for each version.

MLX checks for transposed characters. If you're supposed to type in A0 and instead enter OA, MLX will catch your mistake. There is one error that

## 64 MLX Keypad



## 128 MLX Keypad

| A <br> (F1) | B <br> (F3) | C <br> (F5) | D <br> (F7) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| 7 | 8 | 9 | E <br> $(+)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | F <br> $(-)$ |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | E <br> N |
| 0 |  | $\bullet$ | E <br> R |

can slip past MLX: Because of the checksum formula used, MLX won't notice if you accidentally type FF in place of 00 , and vice versa. And there's a very slim chance that you could garble a line and still end up with a combination of characters that adds up to the proper checksum. However, these mistakes should not occur if you take reasonable care while entering data.

## Editing Features

To correct typing mistakes before finishing a line, use the INST/DEL key to delete the character to the left of the cursor. (The cursor-left key also deletes.) If you mess up a line really badly, press CLR/HOME to start the line over. The RETURN key is also active, but only before any data is typed on a line. Pressing RETURN at this point returns you to the command menu. After you type a character of data, MLX disables RETURN until the cursor returns to the start of a line. Remember, you can press CLR/HOME to quickly get to a line
number prompt.
More editing features are available when correcting lines in which MLX has detected an error. To make corrections in a line that MLX has redisplayed for editing, compare the line on the screen with the one printed in the listing, then move the cursor to the mistake and type the correct key. The cursor left and right keys provide the normal cursor controls. (The INST/ DEL key now works as an alternative cursor-left key.) You cannot move left beyond the first character in the line. If you try to move beyond the rightmost character, you'll reenter the line. During editing, RETURN is active; pressing it tells MLX to recheck the line. You can press the CLR/HOME key to clear the entire line if you want to start from scratch, or if you want to get to a line number prompt to use RETURN to get back to the menu.

## Display Data

The second menu choice, DISPLAY DATA, examines memory and shows the contents in the same format as the program listing (including the checksum). When you press D, MLX asks you for a starting address. Be sure that the starting address you give corresponds to a line number in the listing. Otherwise, the checksum display will be meaningless. MLX displays program lines until it reaches the end of the program, at which point the menu is redisplayed. You can pause the display by pressing the space bar. (MLX finishes printing the current line before halting.) Press space again to restart the display. To break out of the display and get back to the menu before the ending address is reached, press RETURN.

## Other Menu Options

Two more menu selections let you save programs and load them back into the computer. These are SAVE FILE and LOAD FILE; their operation is quite straightforward. When you press S or L, MLX asks you for the filename. You'll then be asked to press either D or T to select disk or tape.

You'll notice the disk drive starting and stopping several times during a load or save (save only for the 128 version). Don't panic; this is normal behavior. MLX opens and reads from or writes to the file instead of using the usual LOAD and SAVE commands ( 128 MLX makes use of BLOAD). Disk users should also note that the drive prefix 0 : is automatically added to the filename (line 750 in 64 MLX), so this should not be included when entering the name. This also precludes the use of @ for Save-with-Replace, so remember to give each version you save a different
name. The 128 version makes up for this by giving you the option of scratching the existing file if you want to reuse a filename.

Remember that MLX saves the entire workspace area from the starting address to the ending address, so the save or load may take longer than you might expect if you've entered only a small amount of data from a long listing. When saving a partially completed listing, make sure to note the address where you stopped typing so you'll know where to resume entry when you reload.

MLX reports the standard disk or tape error messages if any problems are detected during the save or load. (Tape users should bear in mind that Commodore computers are never able to detect errors during a save to tape.) MLX also has three special load error messages: INCORRECT STARTING ADDRESS, which means the file you're trying to load does not have the starting address you specified when you ran MLX; LOAD ENDED AT address, which means the file you're trying to load ends before the ending address you specified when you started MLX; and TRUNCATED AT ENDING ADDRESS, which means the file you're trying to load extends beyond the ending address you specified when you started MLX. If you see one of these messages and feel certain that you've loaded the right file, exit and rerun MLX, being careful to enter the correct starting and ending addresses.

The 128 version also has a CATALOG DISK option so you can view the contents of the disk directory before saving or loading.

The QUIT menu option has the obvious effect-it stops MLX and enters BASIC. The RUN/STOP key is disabled, so the Q option lets you exit the program without turning off the computer. (Of course, RUN/STOP-RESTORE also gets you out.) You'll be asked for verification; press $Y$ to exit to BASIC, or any other key to return to the menu. After quitting, you can type RUN again and reenter MLX without losing your data, as long as you don't use the clear workspace option.

## The Finished Product

When you've finished typing all the data for an ML program and saved your work, you're ready to see the results. The instructions for loading and using the finished product vary from program to program. Some ML programs are designed to be loaded and run like BASIC programs, so all you need to type is LOAD "filename", 8 for disk (DLOAD "filename" on the 128) or LOAD "filename" for tape, and then RUN. Such
programs will usually have a starting address of 0801 for the 64 or 1C01 for the 128 . Other programs must be reloaded to specific addresses with a command such as LOAD "filename", 8,1 for disk (BLOAD "filename" on the 128) or LOAD "filename", 1,1 for tape, then started with a SYS to a particular memory address. On the Commodore 64, the most common starting address for such programs is 49152, which corresponds to MLX address C000. In either case, you should always refer to the article which accompanies the ML listing for information on loading and running the program.

## An Ounce of Prevention

By the time you finish typing in the data for a long ML program, you may have several hours invested in the project. Don't take chances-use our "Automatic Proofreader" to type the new MLX, and then test your copy thoroughly before first using it to enter any significant amount of data. Make sure all the menu options work as they should. Enter fragments of the program starting at several different addresses, then use the Display option to verify that the data has been entered correctly. And be sure to test the Save and Load options several times to ensure that you can recall your work from disk or tape. Don't let a simple typing error in the new MLX cost you several nights of hard work.

## Program 1: MLX for Commodore 64

SS 10 REM VERSION 1.1 : LINES 8 $30,95 \emptyset$ MODIFIED, LINES 4 85-487 ADDED
EK 1øø POKE 56,5 :CLR:DIM INS, $I, J, A, B, A S, B S, A(7), N \$$
DM $110 \mathrm{C} 4=48: C 6=16: C 7=7: Z 2=2: Z$ $4=254: Z 5=255: Z 6=256: Z 7=$ 127
CJ 120 FA $=\operatorname{PEEK}(45)+\mathrm{Z} 6^{*} \operatorname{PEEK}(46)$ : BS $=$ PEEK ( 55 ) + Z 6*PEEK ( 56 ): $\mathrm{H} \$=$ "ø123456789ABCDEF"
SB $13 \varnothing \mathrm{R} \$=\mathrm{CHR} \$(13): \mathrm{L} \$="\{$ LEFT \}" $: S \$="$ " $\mathrm{D} \$=\mathrm{CHR} \$(2 \varnothing): \mathrm{ZS}=$ CHR $(\varnothing): T \$="\{13$ RIGHT $\} "$
CQ $140 \quad \mathrm{SD}=54272$ :FOR $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{SD}$ TO SD +23: POKE I, Ø: NEXT: POKE \{SPACE\}SD+24, 15 :POKE 78 8, 52
FC 150 PRINT" \{CLR\}"CHRS (142) CH RS (8): POKE 5328ø, 15:POK E 53281,15
EJ $16 \varnothing$ PRINT T\$" \{RED\}\{RVS\}
\{2 SPACES $\} 88$ @马
$\left\{2\right.$ SPACES ${ }^{\prime \prime} \operatorname{SPC}(28) "$
\{2 SPACES \} \{OFF \} \{BLU\} ML $X$ II \{RED\} \{RVS\}
\{2 SPACES \}"SPC (28)"
\{12 SPACES \}\{BLU\}"
FR 170 PRINT" \{3 DOWN \} \{3 SPACES $\}$ COMPUTE!'S MA CHINE LANGUAGE EDITOR [3 DOWN \}"
JB 180 PRINT" $\{$ BLK $\}$ STARTING ADD

RESSE4g＂；：GOSUB3øø：SA＝A D：GOSUB1ø4б：IF F THEN18 $\emptyset$
GF 190 PRINT＂\｛BLK\}\{2 SPACES\}EN DING ADDRESSE4＂；：GOSUB 3øø：EA＝AD：GOSUB1ø3ø：IF ［SPACE］F THEN $19 \varnothing$
KR 200 INPUT＂ 3 DOWN $\}$ \｛BLK $\}$ CLEA R WORKSPACE［Y／N］E4ヨ＂；A \＄：IF LEFTS（AS，1）＜＞＂Y＂TH EN22ø
PG 210 PRINT＂$\{2$ DOWN $\}\{B L U\}$ WORK ING．．．＂；：FORI＝BS TO BS＋ EA－SA＋7：POKE I，$\varnothing$ ：NEXT：P RINT＂DONE＂
DR $22 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB（10）＂\｛2 DOWN \} ［BLK\} \{RVS\} MLX COMMAND ［SPACE］MENU \｛DOWN\}E4Z": PRINT T\＄＂\｛RVS\}E\{OFF\}NTE R DATA＂
BD $23 \varnothing$ PRINT TS＂\｛RVS\} 1 \｛OFF\}ISP LAY DATA＂：PRINT T\＄＂ \｛RVS\}L （OFF \}OAD FILE"
JS 240 PRINT TS＂\｛RVS\}S\{OFF\}AVE FILE＂：PRINT TS＂$\{$ RVS $\}$ \｛OFF\}UIT $\{2$ DOWN\} (BLK\}"
JH 250 GET AS：IF AS＝NS THEN25 0
HK $260 \mathrm{~A}=0$ ：FOR $\mathrm{I}=1$ TO $5: I F \mathrm{~A}=$ MIDS（＂EDLSQ＂，I，1）THEN A $=I: I=5$
FD 270 NEXT：ON A GOTO420，610，6 9ø，7øб，280：GOSUB1ø60：GO TO25ø
EJ 280 PRINT＂\｛RVS\} QUIT ": INPU T＂\｛DOWN\}84ヨARE YOU SURE ［Y／N］＂；AS：IF LEFTS（AS， 1）＜＞＂Y＂THEN22б
EM 290 POKE SD＋24，$\varnothing$ ：END
JX 3øø INS＝NS：AD＝$\quad$ ：INPUTINS：IF LEN（IN\＄）＜＞4THENRETURN
$\mathrm{KF} 310 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{IN}$ ： $\mathrm{GOSUB} 320: \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{B} \$$ ＝MID（INS，3）：GOSUB320：A $D=A D * 256+A$ ：RETURN
PP 32ø A＝ 1 ：FOR $J=1$ TO 2：AS＝MID $\$(B S, J, 1): B=A S C(A \$)-C 4+$ （ $A \$>$＂＠＂）＊C7：$A=A * C 6+B$
JA $33 \varnothing$ IF $B<\varnothing$ OR $B>15$ THEN $A D=$ Ø：$A=-1: J=2$
GX 340 NEXT：RETURN
CH $350 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{C} 6)$ ：PRINT MIDS（ $\mathrm{H} \$, \mathrm{~B}+1,1):: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{B} * \mathrm{C} 6: \mathrm{PRI}$ NT MIDS（HS，B＋1，1）；：RETU RN
RR $360 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{AD} / \mathrm{Z} 6)$ ： GOSUB350：A ＝AD－A＊Z6：GOSUB350：PRINT ＂：＂；
BE $37 \varnothing \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{AD} / \mathrm{Z6}): \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{AD}-\mathrm{Z} 4^{*}$ CK＋Z5＊（CK＞Z7）：GOTO39ø
PX 38 Ø CK＝CK＊Z2＋Z5＊$(\mathrm{CK}>\mathrm{Z} 7)+\mathrm{A}$
JC $390 \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK}+\mathrm{Z5}$＊（CK＞Z5）：RETURN
QS 4øø PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}STARTING AT E4 $\mathrm{g}^{\prime \prime}$ ：：GOSUB3øø：IF INS＜＞ N\＄THEN GOSUB1ø3ø：IF F ［SPACE］THEN4øø
EX 410 RETURN
HD $42 \varnothing$ PRINT＂ \｛RVS \} ENTER DATA
\｛SPACE\}":GOSUB4øø:IF IN $\$=N \$$ THEN22 $\quad$ ．
JK $43 \varnothing$ OPEN3，3：PRINT
SK 44ø POKE198，Ø：GOSUB36ø：IF F THEN PRINT INS：PRINT＂ \｛UP\} $\{5$ RIGHT\}";
GC 450 FOR $\mathrm{I}=\varnothing$ TO 24 STEP 3：BS $=\mathrm{S} \$: F O R \quad \mathrm{~J}=1$ TO 2：IF F T HEN $\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{MID}$（INS，I＋J，1）
HA 460 PRINT＂$\{$ RVS $\}$＂BSLS；：IF I＜ 24THEN PRINT＂$\{\mathrm{OFF}\}$＂；
HD $47 \varnothing$ GET AS：IF AS＝NS THEN47 9
FK $48 \varnothing$ IF（AS＞＂／＂ANDAS＜＂：＂）OR（A \＄＞＂＠＂ANDAS＜＂G＂）THEN54
GS $485 \mathrm{~A}=-(\mathrm{A} \$=" \mathrm{M} ")-2^{*}(\mathrm{~A} \$=", ")-$

3＊（AS＝＂．＂$)-4^{*}(A S=" / ")-5$ ＊（ $A S=" J ")-6$＊$(A S=" K ")$
FX $486 A=A-7 *(A S=" L ")-8 *(A S=":$ ＂$)-9 *(A S=" U ")-1 \sigma^{*}(A S=" I$ ＂）$-11^{*}(A S=" O ")-12^{*}(A S="$ P＂）
CM $487 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{A}-13^{*}(\mathrm{~A} \$=\mathrm{S} \$)$ ：IF A THE N AS＝MIDS（＂ABCD123E456F ©＂ $\mathrm{A}, 1$ ）：GOTO $54 \varnothing$
MP $49 \varnothing \mathrm{IF}$ AS＝RS AND（（ $\mathrm{I}=\varnothing$ ）AND（ J ＝1）OR F）THEN PRINT BS；： $\mathrm{J}=2$ ：NEXT： $\mathrm{I}=24$ ： GOTO55 $\varnothing$
KC 500 IF AS＝＂$\{$ HOME $\}$＂THEN PRI NT BS：J＝2：NEXT：I＝24：NEX T：F＝ø：GOTO44 $\varnothing$
MX 510 IF（AS＝＂$\{$ RIGHT \}") ANDF TH ENPRINT BSLS；：GOTO54の
GK 520 IF AS $<>L \$$ AND $A S \ll D S$ OR （ $(I=\emptyset)$ AND $(J=1))$ THEN GOS UB1660：GOTO476
HG 530 A $\$=L \$+S \$+L \$:$ PRINT BSLS； ：$J=2-J: I F$ J THEN PRINT \｛SPACE\} LS; : $I=I-3$
QS 540 PRINT AS；：NEXT J：PRINT \｛SPACE\}SS;
PM 550 NEXT I：PRINT：PRINT＂\｛UP\} ［5 RIGHT］＂；：INPUT\＃3，INS ：IF INS＝N\＄THEN CLOSE3： GOTO22■
QC 560 FOR $\mathrm{I}=1$ TO 25 STEP3： B S $=$ MID\＄（INS，I）：GOSUB320：IF I＜25 THEN GOSUB380：A（I ／3）$=\mathrm{A}$
PK $57 \varnothing$ NEXT：IF A＜＞CK THEN GOSU B1ø6ø：PRINT＂（BLK）（RVS） \｛SPACE］ERROR：REENTER L INE 84 ＂＂：$F=1:$ GOTO44の
HJ $58 \varnothing$ GOSUB1ø8ø：B＝BS $+A D-S A: F O$ R $I=\varnothing$ TO 7：POKE B＋I，A（I ）：NEXT
QQ $590 \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{AD}+8$ ：IF $\mathrm{AD}>\mathrm{EA}$ THEN $C$ LOSE3：PRINT＂ \｛DOWN \} \{BLU\} ＊＊END OF ENTRY＊＊ （BLK） \｛2 DOWN \}": GOTO7øø
GQ $6 \varnothing \emptyset \mathrm{~F}=\varnothing$ ：GOTO44ø
QA $61 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{$ CLR \} \{DOWN\} \{RVS\} \｛SPACE\}DISPLAY DATA ": G OSUB4の日：IF IN\＄＝N\＄THEN2 $2 \varnothing$
RJ $62 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{D O W N\}$ \｛BLU\} PRESS: \｛RVS\}SPACE\{OFF\} TO PAU SE，\｛RVS\}RETURN\{OFF\} TO BREAKE4 4 \｛DOWN \}"
KS 630 GOSUB36 ：$B=B S+A D-S A: F O R$ $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{BTO} \quad \mathrm{B}+7: \mathrm{A}=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{I}): \mathrm{GOS}$ UB350：GOSUB380：PRINT S $\$$ ；
CC 640 NEXT：PRINT＂$\{\text { RVS }]^{\prime \prime}$ ：：A＝CK ：GOSUB35Ø：PRINT
KH $650 \mathrm{~F}=1: \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{AD}+8: I \mathrm{~F} \quad \mathrm{AD}>\mathrm{EA}$ TH ENPRINT＂$\{$ DOWN \} \{BLU\} ** E ND OF DATA＊＊＂：GOTO22ø
KC 660 GET AS：IF AS＝RS THEN GO SUB1ø8ø：GOTO220
EQ 670 IF A $\$=S \$$ THEN $F=F+1$ ：$G O S$ UB1ø8ø
AD $68 \emptyset$ ONFGOTO63 $6,660,630$
CM 690 PRINT＂${ }^{\text {（DOWN }}$ \｛RVS LOAD ［SPACE］DATA＂：OP＝1：GOTO 710
PC $7 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN\} [RVS\} SAVE \｛SPACE\}FILE ": OP=ø
RX 710 IN\＄$=$ N\＄：INPUT＂${ }^{\text {（DOWN }\} \text { FILE }}$ NAMEE4Z＂；INS：IF IN $\$=$ N \｛SPACE \} THEN22 2
PR $72 \varnothing$ F＝$\varnothing:$ PRINT＂${ }^{\text {（DOWN }}$ \｛BLK $\}$ \｛RVS\}T\{OFF\}APE OR \{RVS\} D\｛OFF\}ISK: $\mathbb{E 4 Z}$＂；
FP 730 GET AS：IF AS』＂T＂THEN PR INT＂T［ DOWN ］＂：GOTOB8ø
H0 740 IF AS＜＞＂D＂THEN73ø

HH 750 PRINT＂D\｛DOWN\}":OPEN15,8 ，15，＂Iø：＂：B＝EA－SA：INS＝＂ Ø：＂＋INS：IF OP THENB1ø
SQ 760 OPEN $1,8,8$, IN $\$+{ }^{\prime \prime}$, P，W＂：$G$ OSUB86ø：IF A THEN22の
FJ $770 \mathrm{AH}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{SA} / 256): \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{SA}-(\mathrm{A}$ H＊256）：PRINT\＃1，CHRS（AL） ；CHRS（AH）；
PE 780 FOR $I=\varnothing$ TO B：PRINT\＃1，CH $\operatorname{RS}(\operatorname{PEEK}(B S+I)) ;: I F S T T$ HEN8øø
FC 790 NEXT：CLOSE1：CLOSE15：GOT $094 \varnothing$
GS 8øØ GOSUB1ø6Ø：PRINT＂\｛DOWN\} \｛BLK\}ERROR DURING SAVE: E4Z＂：GOSUB86ø：GOTO22ø
MA 810 OPEN $1,8,8$, IN $\${ }^{+\prime}, P, R^{\prime \prime}: G$ OSUB86 6 ：IF A THEN22 $\varnothing$
GE $82 \varnothing$ GET\＃1，AS，B\＄：AD＝ASC（AS＋Z \＄）+256 ＊ $\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{B} \$+\mathrm{Z}$ ）$): I F \mathrm{AD}$ ＜＞SA THEN $F=1$ ：GOTO85 $\varnothing$
RX $83 \varnothing$ FOR $I=\varnothing$ TO B：GET\＃1，AS：P OKE BS $+\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{A} \$+\mathrm{Z}$ S $): I F($ I＜＞B）AND ST THEN $\mathrm{F}=2$ ：AD ＝I：I＝B
FA 840 NEXT：IF ST＜＞64 THEN $F=3$
FQ 850 CLOSE1：CLOSE15：ON ABS（F $>\varnothing$ ）+1 GOTO96 $0,97 \varnothing$
SA $86 \varnothing$ INPUT\＃ $15, A, A S: I F A$ THEN CLOSE1：CLOSE15：GOSUB1 $\emptyset$ $60:$ PRINT＂$\{$ RVS $\}$ ERROR：＂A \＄
GQ 87ø RETURN
EJ 880 POKE183，PEEK（FA＋2）：POKE 187，PEEK（FA +3 ）：POKE188， PEEK $(F A+4)$ ：IFOP $=\varnothing$ THEN92 $\emptyset$

HJ 890 SYS $63466: \operatorname{IF}(\operatorname{PEEK}(783)$ A ND1）THEN GOSUB1ø6も：PRIN T＂\｛DOWN\} \{RVS \} FILE NOT ［SPACE \}FOUND ": GOTO690
CS 9øø AD＝PEEK（829）+256 ＊ $\operatorname{PEEK}$（ 8 3ø）：IF AD＜＞SA THEN $F=1$ ： GOTO97ø
SC $91 \varnothing \mathrm{~A}=\operatorname{PEEK}(831)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(83$ 2）$-1: F=F-2^{\star}(A<E A)-3^{\star}(A>$ EA）：AD＝A－AD：GOTO93ø
KM $92 \varnothing \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{SA}: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{EA}+1$ ：GOSUB1 $\varnothing 1 \varnothing$ ： P OKE78ø，3：SYS 63338
JF $93 \varnothing A=B S: B=B S+(E A-S A)+1: G O S$ UB1ø1ø：ON OP GOTO95ø：SY S 63591
AE 940 GOSUB1ø80：PRINT＂\｛BLU\}** SAVE COMPLETED＊＊＂：GOT 0220
XP 950 POKE147，Ø：SYS 63562：IF ［SPACE］ST＞ø THEN97ø
FR 960 GOSUB1ø8ø：PRINT＂\｛BLU\}** LOAD COMPLETED＊＊＂：GOT $022 \sigma$
DP 970 GOSUB1ø60：PRINT＂$\{$（BLK \} \｛RVS\}ERROR DURING LOAD: ［DOWN］E4］＂：ON F GOSUB98 Ø，99ø，1øøø：GOTO22ø
PP 980 PRINT＂INCORRECT STARTIN G ADDRESS（＂；：GOSUB360： PRINT＂）＂：RETURN
GR 990 PRINT＂LOAD ENDED AT＂；： AD＝SA＋AD：GOSUB360：PRINT DS：RETURN
FD 1øøø PRINT＂TRUNCATED AT END ING ADDRESS＂：RETURN
$\mathrm{RX} 101 \varnothing \mathrm{AH}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{A} / 256): \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{A}-(\mathrm{AH}$ ＊256）：POKE193，AL：POKE1 94，AH
FF $102 \sigma \mathrm{AH}=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{B} / 256): \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{B}-(\mathrm{AH}$ ＊256）：POKE174，AL：POKE1 75，AH：RETURN
FX 1 103ø IF AD＜SA OR AD＞EA THEN 1650
HA 1040 IF（AD＞ 511 AND AD 46960
> ） $\mathrm{OR}(\mathrm{AD}>49151$ AND $\mathrm{AD}<53$ 248）THEN GOSUB1ø8Ø：F＝$\emptyset$ ：RETURN
> HC 1050 GOSUBIø60：PRINT＂$\{$ RVS $\}$ \｛SPACE\} INVALID ADDRESS \｛DOWN\}\{BLK\}": F=1:RETU RN
> AR 1 1060 POKE SD＋5，31：POKE SD＋6 ，208：POKE SD，240：POKE \｛SPACE\}SD+1,4: POKE SD+ 4，33
> DX 107ø FOR S＝1 TO 1øø：NEXT：GO TO1ø9ø
> PF 108 वOKE SD＋5， $8:$ POKE SD＋6， 240：POKE SD，Ø：POKE SD＋ 1，90：POKE SD＋4，17
> AC 1ø9ø FOR $S=1$ TO 1øø：NEXT：PO KE SD＋4，$\varnothing:$ POKE SD，$\varnothing: P O$ KE SD＋1，Ø：RETURN

## Program 2：MLX for Commodore 128

AE 100 TRAP 960：POKE 4627，128： DIM NLS，A（7）
XP $110 \mathrm{z} 2=2: \mathrm{Z4}=254: \mathrm{Z} 5=255: \mathrm{z} 6=2$ $56: Z 7=127:$ BS $=256$＊ $\operatorname{PEEK}(4$ 627）：$E A=65280$
FB 120 BES $=\operatorname{CHR} \$(7): \operatorname{RT} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(13$ ）：DL $\$=$ CHR $\$(2 \varnothing): S P \$=C H R \$$ （32）：LF $\$=$ CHR $\$(157)$
KE 13＠DEF $\operatorname{ENHB}(A)=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{A} / 256)$ ： $\operatorname{DEF} \operatorname{ENLB}(\mathrm{A})=\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{FNHB}(\mathrm{A}) * 2$ 56： $\operatorname{DEF} \operatorname{ENAD}(\mathrm{A})=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{A})+$ 256 ＊PEEK（ $\mathrm{A}+1$ ）
JB 140 KEY 1，＂A＂：KEY $3, " B ": K E Y$ 5，＂C＂：KEY 7，＂D＂：VOL 15 ：IF RGR（ $\varnothing$ ）$=5$ THEN EAST
FJ 150 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}"CHRS(142); C HR（8）：COLOR 9,15 ：COLOR 4，15：COLOR 6，15
GQ 160 PRINT TAB（12）＂\｛RED\} \｛RVS \}\{2 SPACES\}\{9 @\} \｛2 SPACES\}"RTS;TAB(12)" \｛RVS\}\{2 SPACES\}\{OEF\} （BLU\} 128 MLX \｛RED\} \｛RVS\}\{2 SPACES\}"RT\$;TAB （12）＂\｛RVS\}\{13 SPACES\} \｛BLU\}"
FE 170 PRINT＂ 12 DOWN \}
\｛3 SPACES\}COMPUTE!'S MA CHINE LANGUAGE EDITOR ［2 DOWN\}"
DK 180 PRINT＂\｛BLK\}STARTING ADD RESS\｛4\}";:GOSUB 260:IF \｛SPACE\}AD THEN SA=AD:EL SE 186
FH 190 PRINT＂\｛BLK\}\{2 SPACES\}EN DING ADDRESS $\{4\}$＂；：GOSUB 260：IF AD THEN EA＝AD：E LSE 19ø
MF 200 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{BLK\}CLEAR \｛SPACE\}WORKSPACE [Y/N]? \｛4\}": GETKEY AS:IF AS<>" Y＂THEN 220
QH 218 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{BLU\}WORKIN G．．．＂；：BANK 0：FOR A＝BS $\{$ SPACE $\}$ TO BS $+(E A-S A)+7$ ： POKE A，$\varnothing$ ：NEXT A：PRINT＂D ONE＂
DC $22 \varnothing$ PRINT TAB（1 $\sigma$ ）＂$\{$ DOWN\} \｛BLK\}\{RVS MLX COMMAND \｛SPACE\}MENU $\{4\}$ \｛DOWN\}": PRINT TAB（13）＂\｛RVS\}E \｛OEF\}NTER DATA"RTS;TAB( 13）＂\｛RVS\}D $\{0 F E\}$ ISPLAY $D$ ATA＂RT\＄；TAB（13）＂\｛RVS \}L \｛OFF\}OAD FILE"
HB 230 PRINT TAB（13）＂\｛RVS\}S \｛OEE\}AVE EILE"RT\$;TAB(1

3）＂$\{$ RVS $\} C\{O F F\}$ ATALOG DI SK＂RT\＄；TAB（13）＂\｛RVS\}Q \｛OFE\}UIT \{DOWN\}\{BLK\}"
AP 240 GETKEY AS：A＝INSTR（＂EDLS CQ＂，AS）：ON A GOTO 340,5 50，640，650，930，940：GOSU B 950：GOTO 240
SX 250 PRINT＂STARTING AT＂；：GOS UB 260：IF（AD $\langle>0$ ）OR（ $A S=N$ LS）THEN RETURN：ELSE 250
BG 260 AS＝NLS：INPUT AS：IF LEN（ $\mathrm{A} \$)=4$ THEN $\mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{DEC}(\mathrm{A} \$)$
PP 270 IF $A D=\emptyset$ THEN BEGIN：IF A S＜＞NLS THEN 300：ELSE RE TURN：BEND
MA 280 IF AD＜SA OR AD＞EA THEN \｛SPACE\} 300
PM 29ø IF AD＞511 AND AD＜65280 \｛SPACE\}THEN PRINT BES;: RETURN
SQ 300 GOSUB 950：PRINT＂\｛RVS\} I NVALID ADDRESS \｛DOWN\} \｛BLK\}": AD= $=$ ：RETURN
RD $316 \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{FNHB}(\mathrm{AD}): \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{AD}-24 * \mathrm{CK}$ + Z5＊$($ CK $>Z 7)$ ：GOTO 33 Ø
DD 32 g CK＝CK＊Z2＋Z5＊（CK＞Z7）+A
AH 33＠CK＝CK $+25^{*}(C K>25)$ ：RETURN QD 340 PRINT BES；＂\｛RVS\} ENTER \｛SPACE\}DATA ": GOSUB 250 ：IF AS＝NL $\$$ THEN $22 \varnothing$
JA 350 BANK $0:$ PRINT： $\mathrm{F}=\varnothing$ ：OPEN 3 ， 3
BR 360 GOSUB 310：PRINT HEXS（AD ）＋＂：＂；：IF F THEN PRINT \｛SPACE\}LS: PRINT"\{UP\} $\{5$ RIGHT\}";
QA 370 FOR $\mathrm{I}=\emptyset$ TO 24 STEP $3: B \$$ ＝SPS：FOR J＝1 TO 2：IF F \｛SPACE\}THEN B\$=MID\$(L\$, I $+\mathrm{J}, 1$ ）
PS 380 PRINT＂${ }^{2}$ RVS $\}$＂B\＄＋LFS；：IF \｛SPACE\}I<24 THEN PRINT" \｛OFF\}";
RC 390 GETKEY AS：IF（AS＞＂／＂AN D AS＜＂：＂）OR（AS＞＂＠＂AND AS＜＂G＂）THEN 478
AC 400 IF $A S="+"$ THEN $A S=" E ": G$ ото 479
QB $41 \varnothing$ IF $A S="-"$ THEN $A S=" F ": G$ OTO 47 Ø
FB 420 IF AS＝RTS AND（ $(I=\emptyset)$ AN D（ $\mathrm{J}=1$ ）OR E）THEN PRIN T BS；：J＝2：NEXT：I＝24：GOT － 480
RD 430 IE $A S="\{H O M E\} "$ THEN PRI NT BS：J＝2：NEXT：I＝24：NEX $\mathrm{T}: \mathrm{F}=\varnothing$ ：GOTO 360
XB 446 IF （ $\mathrm{A} S="\{\mathrm{RIGHT}\} "$ ）AND E THEN PRINT B\＄＋LES；：GOT － 470
JP 450 IF AS＜＜LES AND AS＜＞DLS $\{S P A C E\} O R((I=\emptyset)$ AND（J ＝1））THEN GOSUB 950：GOT － 390
PS 460 AS＝LFS＋SPS＋LES：PRINT B $\$$ ＋LES；：J＝2－J：IF J THEN P RINT LES；： $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}-3$
GB 470 PRINT AS；：NEXT J：PRINT \｛SPACE\}SPS;
HA 480 NEXT I：PRINT：PRINT＂\｛UP\} \｛5 RIGHT \}";:LS=" （27 SPACES\}"
DP 490 FOR $I=1$ TO 25 STEP 3：GE T\＃3，AS，BS：IF AS＝SPS THE N I＝25：NEXT：CLOSE 3：GOT － 220
BA 500 AS＝A $\$+B S: A=D E C(A S): M I D S$ （LS，I，2）＝AS：IF $1<25$ THE N GOSUB 320：A（I／3）＝A：GE＇ T\＃3，AS
AR 516 NEXT I：IF A＜＞CK THEN GO

SUB 950：PRINT：PRINT＂ \｛RVS\} ERROR: REENTER LI NE＂：F＝1：GOTO 360
DX 52 g PRINT BES：B＝BS + AD $-S A: F O$ R $I=\emptyset$ TO 7：POKE B＋I，A（I ）：NEXT I
XB $530 \mathrm{~F}=0: \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{AD}+8: \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{AD}<=\mathrm{EA}$ T HEN 360
CA 54日 CLOSE 3：PRINT＂\｛DOWN\} \｛BLU\}** END OF ENTRY ** \｛BLK\}\{2 DOWN\}":GOTO 650
MC 550 PRINT BES；＂\｛CLR\}\{DOWN\}
\｛RVS\} DISPLAY DATA ":GO SUB 250：IF AS＝NL $\$$ THEN \｛SPACE\}226
JF 560 BANK $\emptyset:$ PRINT＂${ }^{\text {（DOWN }}$ \｛BLU\}PRESS: \{RVS\}SPACE \｛OFF\} TO PAUSE, \{RVS\}RE TURN\｛OFF\} TO BREAK $\{4\}$ \｛DOWN\}"
XA 576 PRINT HEXS（AD）＋＂：＂；：GOS UB $310: B=B S+A D-S A$
DJ 580 FOR $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{B}$ TO $\mathrm{B}+7: \mathrm{A}=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{I}$ ）：PRINT RIGHTS（HEXS（A）， 2）；SPS；：GOSUB 32日：NEXT \｛SPACE\} 1
XB 590 PRINT＂\｛RVS\}";RIGHT\$(HEX \＄（CK），2）
GR 60．$F=1: A D=A D+8: I F A D>E A T H$ EN PRINT＂\｛BLU\}** END OF DATA＊＊＂：GOTO $22 \varnothing$
EB 610 GET AS：IF AS＝RTS THEN P RINT BES：GOTO 220
QK 620 IF $A S=S P S$ THEN $F=F+1: P R$ INT BES；
XS 630 ON F GOTO $570,610,570$
RF 640 PRINT BES＂\｛DOWN\}\{RVS\} L OAD DATA＂：OP＝1：GOTO 66 $g$
BP 65Ø PRINT BES＂\｛DOWN\}\{RVS\} $S$ AVE FILE＂：OP＝ø
DM $660 \mathrm{~F}=0: \mathrm{F} \$=\mathrm{NL} \$$ ：INPUT＂FILENA ME\｛4\}";F§:IE ES=NLS THE N 220
PE 665 IF LEN（FS）$>14$ THEN 660
RF 670 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{BLK\}\{RVS\}T \｛OFE\}APE OR \{RVS\}D\{OFE\} ISK：\｛4才＂；
SQ 680 GETKEY AS：IF AS＝＂T＂THE N 850：ELSE IF ASく＞＂D＂T HEN 680
SP 690 PRINT＂DISK\｛DOWN\}": IF OP THEN 760
EH 700 DOPEN\＃1，（FS＋＂，P＂），W：IF \｛SPACE\}DS THEN AS=D $\$$ ：GO TO 740
JH 710 BANK 0：POKE BS－2，FNLB（S A）： $\operatorname{POKE}$ BS $-1, \mathrm{FNHB}(\mathrm{SA})$ ： P RINT＂SAVING＂；FS：PRINT
MC $72 \emptyset$ FOR $A=B S-2$ TO BS $+E A-S A$ ： PRINT\＃1， $\operatorname{CHR}$（ $\operatorname{PEEK}(A))$ ；： IF ST THEN AS＝＂DISK WRI TE ERROR＂：GOTO 756
GC 73＠NEXT A：CLOSE 1：PRINT＂ \｛BLU\}** SAVE COMPLETED \｛SPACE\}WITHOUT ERRORS * ＊＂：GOTO $22 \varnothing$
RA 746 IF DS $=63$ THEN BEGIN：CLO SE 1：INPUT＂\｛BLK\}REPLACE EXISTING FILE［Y／N］\｛4\} ＂；AS：IF AS＝＂Y＂THEN SCR ATCH（ES）：PRINT：GOTO 700 ：ELSE PRINT＂\｛BLK\}": GOTO 660：BEND
GA 750 CLOSE 1：GOSUB 950：PRINT ＂\｛BLK\}\{RVS\} ERROR DURIN G SAVE：$\{4\} ":$ PRINT AS：$G$ OTO 226
ED 760 DOPEN\＃1，（ES＋＂，P＂）：IF DS THEN AS＝DS $\$: F=4$ ：CLOSE \｛SPACE\}1:GOTO 79ø

PX 770 GET\#1,AS,BS:CLOSE 1:AD= $\operatorname{ASC}(A S)+256^{*} A S C(B S): I F$ $\{S P A C E\} A D<>S A$ THEN $\mathrm{F}=1$ : GOTO 790
KB 780 PRINT"LOADING ";ES:PRIN $T: B L O A D(E S), B \emptyset, P(B S): A D$ $=S A+$ FNAD $(174)-B S-1: F=-2$ * ( $\mathrm{AD}\langle\mathrm{EA})-3^{*}(\mathrm{AD}>\mathrm{EA})$

RQ 790 IF $F$ THEN 806 : ELSE PRIN T"\{BLU\}** LOAD COMPLETE D WITHOUT ERRORS $* * ": G O$ TO $22 \theta$
ER 800 GOSUB 950:PRINT" $\{$ BLK $\}$
\{RVS\} ERROR DURING LOAD : $\{4\}^{\prime \prime}:$ ON F GOSUB 810,8 $2 \sigma, 836,84 \sigma$ : GOTO $22 \sigma$
QJ 810 PRINT"INCORRECT STARTIN G ADDRESS (";HEXS (AD);" )": RETURN
DP 820 PRINT"LOAD ENDED AT "; H EX\$ (AD): RETURN
EB 836 PRINT"TRUNCATED AT ENDI NG ADDRESS ("HEXS (EA)") ": RETURN
EP 840 PRINT"DISK ERROR ";AS:R ETURN
KS 850 PRINT"TAPE" : AD=POINTER( ES): BANK 1:A=PEEK (AD):A $\mathrm{L}=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{AD}+1): \mathrm{AH}=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{AD}$ +2 )
XX 860 BANK 15:SYS DEC("FF68") , $0,1: S Y S$ DEC ("FFBA"), 1, $1, \varnothing: S Y S$ DEC("FEBD"), A, A L, AH:SYS DEC("FF9g"), 12 8: IF OP THEN 896
FG 870 PRINT: $A=S A: B=E A+1: G O S U B$ 920:SYS DEC("E919"), 3: PRINT"SAVING ";FS
$A B 880 \quad A=B S: B=B S+(E A-S A)+1: G O S$ UB 92 日: SYS DEC ("EA18"): PRINT" DOWN $\}$ \{BLU \} ** TAP E SAVE COMPLETED **": GO TO 220
CP 890 SYS DEC("E99A"):PRINT: I F PEEK $(2816)=5$ THEN GOS UB 950:PRINT"\{DOWN\}
\{BLK\}\{RVS\} EILE NOT EOU ND ": GOTO 226
GQ 9 gø PRINT"LOADING ... \{DOWN\} ": AD $=$ FNAD $(2817):$ IF $A D\langle>$ SA THEN $\mathrm{F}=1$ : GOTO $8 \emptyset 6$ :EL SE AD=FNAD (2819)-1:F=-2 * ( $A D<E A)-3^{*}(A D>E A)$

JD $910 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{BS}: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{BS}+(\mathrm{EA}-\mathrm{SA})+1: \mathrm{GOS}$ UB 920 : SYS DEC("E9FB"): IF $\mathrm{ST}>0$ THEN 8 0 : ELSE 7 90
XB 920 POKE193, FNLB (A) : POKE194 , $\operatorname{FNHB}(A):$ POKE 174 , FNLB ( B) : POKE 175, FNHB (B) $:$ RET URN
CP 930 CATALOG: PRINT" $\{D O W N\}$ \{BLU\}** PRESS ANY KEY F OR MENU **":GETKEY AS: G OTO 226
MM 940 PRINT BES" $\{$ RVS $\}$ QUIT $\{4\}^{\prime \prime} ; R T S ; " A R E$ YOU SURE \{SPACE\}[Y/N]?": GETKEY A S:IF AS<>"Y" THEN 226: E LSE PRINT"\{CLR\}":BANK 1 5: END
JE 950 SOUND $1,500,10:$ RETURN
AF 960 IF $E R=14$ AND $E L=260$ THE N RESUME 300
MK 976 IF ER $=14$ AND EL $=506$ THE N RESUME NEXT
KJ 980 IF $E R=4$ AND $E L=780$ THEN $\mathrm{E}=4: \mathrm{A} \$=\mathrm{DS} \$$ :RESUME $8 \emptyset \sigma$
DQ 990 IF $E R=30$ THEN RESUME:EL SE PRINT ERRS (ER);" ERR OR IN LINE";EL

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## The Automatic Proofreader

Philip I. Nelson

"The Automatic Proofreader" helps you type in program listings for the 128,64 , Plus $/ 4$, and 16 and prevents nearly every kind of typing mistake.

Type in the Proofreader exactly as listed. Since the program can't check itself, type carefully to avoid mistakes. Don't omit any lines, even if they contain unfamiliar commands. After finishing, save a copy or two on disk or tape before running it. This is important because the Proofreader erases the BASIC portion of itself when you run it, leaving only the machine language portion in memory.

Next, type RUN and press RETURN. After announcing which computer it's running on, the Proofreader displays the message "Proofreader Active". Now you're ready to type in a BASIC program.

Every time you finish typing a line and press RETURN, the Proofreader displays a two-letter checksum in the upper-left corner of the screen. Compare this result with the two-letter checksum printed to the left of the line in the program listing. If the letters match, it's almost certain the line was typed correctly. If the letters don't match, check for your mistake and correct the line.

The Proofreader ignores spaces not enclosed in quotes, so you can omit or add spaces between keywords and still see a matching checksum. However, since spaces inside quotes are almost always significant, the Proofreader pays attention to them. For example, 10 PRINT"THIS IS BASIC" will generate a different checksum than 10 PRINT"THIS ISBA SIC".

A common typing error is transpo-sition-typing two successive characters in the wrong order, like PIRNT instead of PRINT or 64378 instead of 64738. The Proofreader is sensitive to the position of each character within the line and thus catches transposition errors.

The Proofreader does not accept keyword abbreviations (for example, ? instead of PRINT). If you prefer to use abbreviations, you can still check the line by LISTing it after typing it in, moving the cursor back to the line, and pressing RETURN. LISTing the line
substitutes the full keyword for the abbreviation and allows the Proofreader to work properly. The same technique works for rechecking programs you've already typed in.

If you're using the Proofreader on the Commodore 128, Plus/4, or 16 , do not perform any GRAPHIC commands while the Proofreader is active. When you perform a command like GRAPHIC 1, the computer moves everything at the start of BASIC program space-including the Proofreader-to another memory area, causing the Proofreader to crash. The same thing happens if you run any program with a GRAPHIC command while the Proofreader is in memory.

Though the Proofreader doesn't interfere with other BASIC operations, it's a good idea to disable it before running another program. However, the Proofreader is purposely difficult to dislodge: It's not affected by tape or disk operations, or by pressing RUN/ STOP-RESTORE. The simplest way to disable it is to turn the computer off then on. A gentler method is to SYS to the computer's built-in reset routine (SYS 65341 for the 128,64738 for the 64 , and 65526 for the Plus/4 and 16). These reset routines erase any program in memory, so be sure to save the program you're typing in before entering the SYS command.

If you own a Commodore 64, you may already have wondered whether the Proofreader works with other programming utilities like "MetaBASIC." The answer is generally yes, if you're using a 64 and activate the Proofreader after installing the other utility. For example, first load and activate MetaBASIC, then load and run the Pronfreader.

When using the Proofreader with another utility, you should disable both programs before running a BASIC program. While the Proofreader seems unaffected by most utilities, there's no way to promise that it will work with any and every combination of utilities you might want to use. The more utilities activated, the more fragile the system becomes.

## The New Automatic Proofreader

16 VEC=PEEK (772) +256 * $\operatorname{PEEK}(773)$ : LO $=43: \mathrm{HI}=44$

20 PRINT "AUTOMATIC PROOFREADE R FOR ";:IF VEC=42364 THEN [SPACE]PRINT "C-64"
3 ( IF VEC=50556 THEN PRINT "VI C-2ø"
40 IF VEC $=35158$ THEN GRAPHIC C LR:PRINT "PLUS, $4 \& 16$ "
$5 \emptyset$ IF VEC= 17165 THEN LO $=45: \mathrm{HI}=$ 46:GRAPHIC CLR:PRINT"128"
$60 \mathrm{SA}=(\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{LO})+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{HI}))+$ $6: A D R=S A$
$7 \varnothing$ FOR $J=\varnothing$ TO 166: READ BYT:POK E ADR, $\mathrm{BYT}: \mathrm{ADR}=\mathrm{ADR}+1: \mathrm{CHK}=\mathrm{CHK}$ +BYT: NEXT
8 1 IF CHK<>2ø576 THEN PRINT "* ERROR* CHECK TYPING IN DATA STATEMENTS": END
90 FOR $J=1$ TO 5:READ RF,LF,HF: RS $=\mathrm{SA}+\mathrm{RF}: \mathrm{HB}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{RS} / 256): \mathrm{LB}=$ RS $-(256 * H B)$
$100 \mathrm{CHK}=\mathrm{CHK}+\mathrm{RF}+\mathrm{LF}+\mathrm{HF}:$ POKE SA +L F,LB: POKE SA+HF, HB:NEXT
110 IF CHK $<>22054$ THEN PRINT " *ERROR* RELOAD PROGRAM AND \{SPACE\}CHECK FINAL LINE": EN D
$12 \varnothing$ POKE SA+149, $\operatorname{PEEK}(772):$ POKE SA +150 , $\operatorname{PEEK}(773)$
130 IF VEC $=17165$ THEN POKE SA+ 14,22 : POKE SA $+18,23$ : POKESA + 29, 224 : POKESA $+139,224$
140 PRINT CHRS (147); CHRS (17);" PROOFREADER ACTIVE":SYS SA
150 POKE HI, PEEK(HI) +1 : POKE (P $\operatorname{EEK}(\mathrm{LO})+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{HI}))-1, \varnothing: \mathrm{N}$ EW
$16 \emptyset$ DATA $120,169,73,141,4,3,16$ 9,3,141,5,3
170 DATA $88,96,165,20,133,167$, $165,21,133,168,169$
$18 \emptyset$ DATA $0,141, \emptyset, 255,162,31,18$ $1,199,157,227,3$
$19 \varnothing$ DATA $2 \boxed{ }, 16,248,169,19,32$, $210,255,169,18,32$
2øø DATA $210,255,160,0,132,180$ ,132,176,136,230,180
$21 \varnothing$ DATA 2øø,185, $0,2,240,46,20$ $1,34,208,8,72$
220 DATA $165,176,73,255,133,17$ $6,104,72,201,32,2 ø 8$
23ø DATA $7,165,176,208,3,104,2$ Ø8,226,104,166,180
240 DATA $24,165,167,121,0,2,13$ 3,167,165,168,105
250 DATA $0,133,168,202,208,239$ ,240,202,165,167,69
260 DATA $168,72,41,15,168,185$, 211,3,32,210,255
276 DATA $104,74,74,74,74,168,1$ $85,211,3,32,210$
$28 \boxminus$ DATA $255,162,31,189,227,3$, $149,199,202,16,248$
290 DATA $169,146,32,210,255,76$ ,86,137,65,66,67
зøø DATA $68,69,76,71,72,74,75$, $77,8 \emptyset, 81,82,83,88$
$31 \varnothing$ DATA $13,2,7,167,31,32,151$, $116,117,151,128,129,167,136$ . 137

BEFORE TYPING
Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How to Type in COMPUTEI＇s Gazette Programs，＇ elsewhere in this issue．

## Text Screen Editor

See instructions in article on page 35 before typing in．

## Program 1：Text Screen Editor

Cø00：A9 80 8D 8A 02 A5 C6 85 8A Cの日8：CC Fg FA 78 A5 CF Fg 日C 6D Cø1日：A9 Øロ 85 CE A5 CE AE 8761 C018：02 20 13 EA 20 B4 E5 A2 F5 CØ20：0Ø 86 D4 86 D8 A6 91 30 FA CØ28：Ø1 60 20 AC C C AA 29 7F 93 C630：C9 20 8A 90 38 C9 40 90 F2 C038：26 C9 60 B 05 E 9 3F 4C Fg


 C658：E9 7F 4C 5F C C060：C7 $\mathrm{F} \emptyset \quad 02$ Ø9 80 AE 86 02 Aの C668：20 13 EA A9 1D A6 D6 E $\emptyset$ C8 C070：18 D 01 F C9 日D Dg 9A A9 1C C078：91 2016 E7 A9 ØD 4C A6 CC C088：C6 C9 1D D6 09 A6 D3 E6 F6 C088：27 D6 1B 4C 05 C 0 C9 11 C9 C 090 ： $\mathrm{F} \emptyset 17 \mathrm{C} 9 \quad 94 \mathrm{D} \varnothing 10$ A5 D3 B8 C098：C9 27 Fg GD AØ 27 Bl D1 8E C日A日：C9 20 D 05 A9 $9420 \quad 16$ 6F CØA8：E7 4C 95 C $\emptyset$ C9 $85 \mathrm{D} \emptyset \quad 94$ E7 C冋B ：EE $20 \mathrm{D} \emptyset 60 \mathrm{C} 989 \mathrm{D} \quad 04 \mathrm{~EB}$ C＠B8：EE 21 Dg 60 C9 86 D 4064 CøC0：A6 D6 Eg 18 Fg 2C A5 D1 3E CøC8：85 EB A5 D2 85 EC A5 E3 4D CのD0：85 FD A5 F4 85 FE E8 20 B2
 C 0 E0：D1 91 FB B1 F3 91 FD C8 F4 C＠E8：C 028 DG F3 E 018 90 D6 8D $\mathrm{C} 0 \mathrm{~F} 0: \mathrm{A} 218$ 20 FF E9 A6 D6 2085 C0F8：Fg E9 $20 \quad 24$ EA A9 $86 \quad 60$ 1F C100：C9 8A D 0 3E A2 1820 Fg AF C108：E9 20 24 EA A5 D1 85 FB 37 C110：A5 D2 85 FC A5 F3 85 FD A1 C118：A5 E4 85 FE CA 26 Fg E9 EE C120：2の 24 EA A $\quad$ Ø $\emptyset$ Bl Dl 9120 C128：FB B1 F3 91 FD C8 C 0.28 6A
 C138：B $\emptyset$ D2 A6 D6 $2 \emptyset$ FF E9 A9 89 C140：8A 60 C9 87 D 14 AØ ØØ 14 EA C148：B1 D1 99 7A C2 B1 E3 9952 C150：A2 C2 C8 C6 28 D 6 F1 A9 ØD C158：87 6Ø C9 8B D 14 A 14 Øの Cl C160：B9 7A C2 91 D1 B9 A2 C2 4E C168：91 F3 C8 C6 28 DG E1 A9 E8 C170：8B 60 C9 88 Fg 05 C 9 8C 4 F C178： Fg Ø1 $6048 \mathrm{A9}$ Øロ 2018 EA C180：FE A5 D3 48 A5 D6 4818 1D C188：A2 18 A $\emptyset \quad$ gØ 20 ØA E5 20 8C C190：24 EA B1 D1 99 CA C2 B1 63 C198：F3 99 F2 C2 C8 C $\emptyset 28$ D 71 ClAø：F1 20 FF E9 A9 $0 \emptyset$ 8D 1A 46 C1A8：C3 58 A5 C6 85 CC FG FA 81 C1B0：78 A9 Øø 85 CF 20 B4 E5 81 C1B8：C9 $22 \mathrm{~F} \emptyset \mathrm{EE}$ C9 14 F 6 1F 56 C1C0：C9 GD Fg 29 AA 29 7F C9 DF ClC8：20 9 9 DF 8A AE 1A C3 E 0 6B C1D0：$\emptyset \mathrm{F}$ FØ D7 9D 1B C3 EE 1A CC ClD8：C3 2016 E7 4C AA C1 AE C6 C1EØ：1A C3 EG C6 CE 1A C3 2073 ClE8：16 E7 4C AA Cl AØ Øø B9 EF C1F0：CA C2 91 D1 B9 F2 C2 91 8A ClF8：F3 C8 C C 28 D $\emptyset$ F1 1868 2A C20日：AA 68 A8 $2 \emptyset$ ØA E5 2062458 C208：EA AE 1A C3 Fg 65 A9 53 F 1 C210：9D 1B C3 EE 1A C3 A9 90 C5

C218：A2 08 A 0120 g 20 FE AD Cl C220：1A C3 A2 1B A C3 20 F9 F7 C228：FD 6848 C 988 D 9 g 8 A 9 AD C230：00 20 9E F4 4C 48 C2 A9 93 C238： 0085 FB A9 9485 FC A9 13 C240：FB A2 E8 A 60720 DD F5 FD C248：AE 1A C3 CA A9 43 9D 1B 81 C250：C3 6848 C9 88 D6 98 A9 B8 C258：00 20 9E F4 4C 70 C2 A9 5C C260： 0085 FB A9 D8 85 FC A9 E1 C268：FB A2 E8 A $\varnothing$ DB 20 DD F5 CC C270：20 2F F3 A9 $40 \quad 20$ 18 FE 9C
 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}C 280 & : 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta \\ C\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}C 290 & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta \\ 16\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}C 298: 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 2 \sigma & 2 \theta & 2 \sigma & 2 \theta & 2 \theta & 1 \mathrm{E}\end{array}$


## Program 2：EXS

0400：D5 F2 F2 F2 F2 F2 F2 F2 79 0408：F2 F2 F2 F2 F2 F2 F2 F2 10 0410：E2 F2 F2 F2 F2 F2 F2 F2 18 6418：F2 F2 F2 F2 F2 F2 F2 F2 20 す420：F2 F2 F2 F2 F2 F2 F2 C9 FE 6428：EB DB DB DB DB DB DB DB 38 0430 ：DB DB DB DB DB DB DB DB 38 0438 ：DB DB DB DB DB DB DB DB 40 0440 ：DB DB DB DB DB DB DB DB 48 0448 ：DB DB DB DB DB DB DB F3 68 6450：EB DB CB CA CB CA CB CA 57 6458：CB CA CB CA CB CA CB CA 日B 6460：CB CA CB CA CB CA CB CA 13 0468 ：CB CA CB CA CB CA CB CA 1B 9470：CB CA CB CA CB CA DB F3 6C 6478 ：EB DB C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 13 6480：C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 88 9488：C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 $9 \emptyset$ Ø490：C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 98 6498：C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 DB F3 E2 $94 \mathrm{~A} 9: \mathrm{EB}$ DB CB CA CB CA CB CA A7 04A8：CB CA CB CA CB CA CB CA 5B $94 \mathrm{~B} 0: \mathrm{CB}$ CA CB CA CB CA CB CA 63 64B8：CB CA CB CA CB CA CB CA 6B 04C0：CB CA CB CA CB CA DB F3 BC 04 C 8 ：EB DB C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 63 94Dに：C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 D8 64D8：C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 Eø Ø4Eの：C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 E8 94E8：C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 DB F3 33 04 F ！： EB DB CB CA CB CA CB CA F7 94F8：CB CA CB CA CB CA CB CA AB 6500：CB CA CB CA CB CA CB CA B4 6508：CB CA CB CA CB CA CB CA BC 6510：CB CA CB CA CB CA DB E3 日E 6518：EB DB C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 Ag 7F


 6538：A 0 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 DB F3 EF 0540：EB DB CB CA CB CA CB E 0 5F

 0558：Aの Eの Eの AØ Eの AØ Aの Aの 7C 0560：Eg CA CB CA CB CA DB E3 E8 0568 ：EB DB C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 E $\emptyset 10$
 Ø578：A A AØ AØ AØ AØ AØ AØ AØ 82 Ø58の：AØ AØ EØ AØ AØ AØ EØ AØ 13 Ø588：A 0 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 DB F3 40 0590：EB DB CB CA CB CA CB E E AF
 Ø5AØ：AØ AØ AØ AØ AØ AØ AØ AØ AA
 05B $0: \mathrm{A}$＠CA CB CA CB CA DB F3 19 Ø5B8：EB DB C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 AØ $2 \emptyset$
 Ø5C8：A A Ag $94859894 \mathrm{~A} \quad \mathrm{~A}$ A 9 F
 65D8：A 10 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 DB F3 $9 \varnothing$ 65EG：EB DB CB CA CB CA CB E $\quad \mathrm{FE}$ Ø5E8：AØ AØ AØ AØ AØ AØ AØ AØ F2 Ø5F Ø5F8：Aの Aの EØ Aの AØ AØ AØ AØ ØB

6600：A0 CA CB CA CB CA DB F3 6A 6608：EB DB C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 Ag 71
 6618：A $\emptyset \quad 85 \quad 8489 \quad 94 \quad 8 \mathrm{~F} \quad 92 \mathrm{~A} \emptyset$ A7
 0628：A 0 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 DB F3 E1 6630： EB DB CB CA CB CA CB Ag 11 Ø638：AØ AØ AØ AØ AØ AØ AØ AØ 44

 0650：A 0 CA CB CA CB CA DB F3 BA $0658: \mathrm{EB}$ DB C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 A $\emptyset$ C1


 6678：A 0 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 DB F3 32 0680：EB DB CB CA CB CA CB A 961
 Ø690：AØ AØ Aの AØ AØ AØ AØ AØ 9C
 Ø6AØ：A $C$ CA CB CA CB CA DB F3 ØB 96A8：EB DB C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 47 66Bø：C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 BC 66B8：C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 C4 06C0：C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 CC 66C8：C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 DB F3 17 06 D 9 ：EB DB CB CA CB CA CB CA DB 06D8：CB CA CB CA CB CA CB CA 8F 06E0：CB CA CB CA CB CA CB CA 97 06E8：CB CA CB CA CB CA CB CA 9F Ø6Fg：CB CA CB CA CB CA DB E3 F 06F8：EB DB C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 97 0700：C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 日E 0708：C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 16 9710：C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 1E 0718：C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 DB F3 68 9720 ：EB DB CB CA CB CA CB CA 2D 0728：CB CA CB CA CB CA CB CA E $\emptyset$ 6730：CB CA CB CA CB CA CB CA E8 0738：CB CA CB CA CB CA CB CA F $\emptyset$ 6740：CB CA CB CA CB CA DB F3 42 0748：EB DB C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 E8 6750：C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 5E 9758：C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 66 6760：C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 6E 0768：C9 D5 C9 D5 C9 D5 DB F3 B8 9770 ：EB DB DB DB DB DB DB DB 86 $9778: \mathrm{DB}$ DB DB DB DB DB DB DB 86 9780： DB DB DB DB DB DB DB DB 8E 6788：DB DB DB DB DB DB DB DB 96 $9790: \mathrm{DB}$ DB DB DB DB DB DB E3 B6 6798：CA F1 Fl Fl F1 El E1 Fl 13 67A0：F1 F1 F1 F1 F1 E1 F1 F1 AE 97A8：E1 F1 F1 F1 F1 F1 F1 E1 B6 $07 \mathrm{~B} 0: \mathrm{Fl}$ F1 Fl Fl Fl Fl Fl Fl BE 67B8：F1 F1 F1 F1 F1 F1 F1 CB Ag



 Ø7E $: 81 \quad 94 \quad 89 \quad 8 \mathrm{~F} \quad 8 \mathrm{E} \quad 93$ Aの 90 A 3

## Program 3：EXC

$D 800: F B$ FB $0 B$ EB 9B FB FB FB 8 F D808：FB EB $\quad \mathrm{BB}$ FB FB FB $9 B$ EB A5 D810： FB EB FB FB FB FB 日B FB DB D818： $\mathrm{FB} \quad \mathrm{FB} \quad \mathrm{FB} \quad \mathrm{FB}$ FB FB FB FB C9 $D 820: F B$ FB FB FB FB EB FB FB 91 D828： FB ØB EB $\quad \mathrm{B}$ FB $\quad$ 日B FB FB C8 $\mathrm{D} 830: 9 \mathrm{~B}$ EB 9 FB CB $\quad \mathrm{BB}$ 1B FB $4 \emptyset$ D838： 9 B EB gB EB FB FB FB EB 3F
 D848： $\mathrm{FB} \quad$ 日B $\quad \mathrm{FB} \quad \mathrm{FB}$ CB $\mathrm{FB} \quad$ 日B $\quad \mathrm{FB} 5 \mathrm{~A}$ D850： FB FB FB CB $\quad$ 日B 9B FB FB F 5 D858： FB EB EB EB EB FB FB FB 93 D860：FB FB FB FB FB FB FB FB 12 D868： FB FB FB FB OB FB CB EB 22 $\mathrm{D} 870: \mathrm{FB} \quad \mathrm{FB}$ FB FB EB $\mathrm{EB} \quad$ 日B FB 7 F D878：FB FB FB FC CC FC FC FC C7 D880：FC EC FC 日C 日C ดC FC EC C3 D888：FC FC EC FC FC 日C FC EC 64 D890：FC ØC 日C FC FC FC CC EC 77 D898：9C FC FC FC EC CB EB FB B1 D8A日：FB FB FB FC gC gC FC FC 26

D8A8：FC FC EC FC EC FC FC FC D7 D8B0：FC FC 日C FC 日C FC FC EC AC D8B8：FC FC FC FC FC FC FC EC 5A D8C0：EC FC FC FC EC FB EB FB C2 D8C8：FB FB FB EC 日C 日C EC FC 4D D8D日：FC FC EC FC FC FC FC 8 CC 8 F D8D8：FC CC FC 日C FC FC FC EC 5F D8E0：0C FC FC FC CC FC OC FC B6 D8E8：FC 日C FC FC FC FB FB FB 57 D8F9：FB FB FB gC EC EC FC FC F1 D8F8：日C FC 日C FC 日C EC FC ØC 9B D9ø日：EC øC øC FC FC EC EC EC Eø D908：EC 0C FC EC FC FC CC FC 16 D910：FC FC FC FC EC 2B EB CB A8 D918：FB FB FB EC FC FC FC F® DD D920：96 F0 FG FG FF FF FF FF 85 D928：FF FF GF FF CF FF FF FF 3C D930：FF FF FF FF 00 Fの E6 F0 5A D938：F0 FC FC FC FC FB 0 B CB CC D940：FB FB FB EC FC CC ØC 0072 D948：FF FF FF 06 FF F® F0 F0 92
 D958：00 F0 Fl FF Fl FF FF FF ED D960：00 FC FC 日C FC 日B 日B बВ Е8 D968：FB FB FB EC FC FC FC $\emptyset \emptyset$ 3E
 D978： FF FF FF FF 1 FEF EF FF E4 D980：FF FF FG FF F0 00 C 0 9F FA D988： Fl FC FC FC FC FB FB FB 2F D990：FB EB FB FC FC øC FC 009 E D998：9F FG FF FF FF F 0 EF F 0 EC
 D9A8： 06 EF 06 FF FF FF 10 EF 68 D9B0：C0 FC gC FC FC FB FB EB 11 D9B8： FB FB FB FC FC øC øC Eø C9 D9C0：EF F6 FF OF EF E＠EF F＠6D
 D9D0：F0 FF F6 FE OF EF F6 FF 75 D9D8：Eの EC 0C FC FC FB FB 日B 64 D9E0：FB FB FB ØC FC FC FC E $\emptyset 88$ D9E8：CF $\mathrm{F} \| \mathrm{FF}$ FF FF F 0 FF F 075

 DAgb：00 FC 1C FC FC EB EB GB C2 DAø8：FB FB FB gC EC EC FC $\quad \emptyset 090$ DA10：FF F0 FF OF 9F F 0 FF 10 C 3

 DA28：Eの FC FC FC FC FB EB EB A $\varnothing$ DA30：FB FB 0B FC CC OC FC F0 95
 DA40：F0 F6 F6 F6 F6 E6 F0 E0 A5 DA48：EG EF FG FF FO EG Eg EF 85 DA50：Eg FC FC FC FC FB FB FB F8 DA58：FB FB FB FC EC FC FC F6 Ag DA60：FF FF EF 06 FF $\mathrm{F} \| \mathrm{OF} \mathrm{FF} \mathrm{F} 5$ DA68：EF FF FF FF EF EF FF EF 95 DA70：EF OF 00 FF F0 OF FF EF 95 DA78：F＠日C 9C FC EC FB ØB FB 76 DA80：FB FB FB EC 1C EC EC Eb 11

 DA98：F6 F0 F6 FF F6 F6 F0 F6 3F DAAD：FO 日C FC FC 日C EB EB 2 B 94 DAA8： FB FB FB $\quad$ OC CC EC FC FC EC DAB0：FC FC FC CC FC FC EC FC 63 DAB8：EC FC FC FC $\mathrm{OC}_{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{FC}$ FC FC DE DAC8：FC FC FC FC FC FC EC FC 56 DAC8： $0 C$ EC FC FC FC CB FB FB 3 E DAD日：FB FB FB FC FC EC FC FC 65 DAD8：FC FC FC FC FC FC gC FC AC DAE日：øC FC ØC EC FC FC FC EC EE DAE8：FC FC FC 日C FC FC EC CC 3 F DAFB：FC EC FC FC FC FB $\mathrm{EBB}_{\mathrm{FB}}^{\mathrm{FB}} \mathrm{CC}$ DAF8： FB FB $\quad$ GB EC EC FC FC FC AF DBø日：FC FC FC 日C FC FC 日C FC C6 DB $03: 1 \mathrm{C}$ FC FC FC FC FC EC FC 2 F DB10：FC øC 日C FC 日C EC EC FC C5 DB18：FC FC FC FC FC FB FB FB C8 DB20：0B EB 日B EC FC FC FC EC 4B DB28：FC 日C FC FC FC FC FC 1C C2 DB30：EC FC FC FC FC FC FC FC DF DB38：FC FC FC FC FC EC FC FC AF DB40：FC FC EC OC CC FB FB 9B FD DB48：FB FB FB EB FB FB FB FB FE

DB50：FB FB FB 9 B 9B FB FB EB E5 DB58： 0 B 9B FB FB FB EB EB EB 9 F DB60：FB FB FB CB FB FB FB FB 15
 DB79：FB FB FB FB $9 B$ FB EB FB A 9 DB78：CB FB FB EB 9B FB EB FB F3 DB80：FB CB FB FB FB GB EB FB 48 DB88：FB FB EB FB EB FB FB FB BD DB99： FB FB FB EB FB CB $\mathrm{gB} \mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{FB}}^{\mathrm{A}} 4$ DB98： FB ØB $\mathrm{OB}_{\mathrm{B}} \mathrm{EB}$ FB FB FB FB 44 DBA 0 ：$E B$ EB EB EB FB FB EB EB 2B DBA8： FB ØB FB FB FB FB $\quad$ GB EB 32 DBB $0: 0 \mathrm{~B}$ FB EB FB EB EB EB FB 0 D DBB8： FB FB $\mathrm{gB} \mathrm{F}^{\mathrm{FB}} \mathrm{FB}$ EB FB 9B B1 DBC $0: \mathrm{FF}$ FF FF FF FF FF FE FF 78 DBC8：FE FF FE EF FF EF EF FF 7F DBD $0: \mathrm{FF}$ EF FE FE GF FF FF FF FC DBD8： FF ØF FF FF FF FF FF 9 FF 3 DBE日：FF FF FF GF FF EF FF EF 39

## Program 4：Demo

SM 10 IFA $=1$ THEN $5 \emptyset$
EX $2 \emptyset$ IFA $=2$ THEN $7 \emptyset$
SF $30 \quad A=1$
AR 40 LOAD＂EXS＂，8，1
PH $50 \quad \mathrm{~A}=2$
MF 60 LOAD＂EXC＂，8，1
FM 70 POKE53281，$\sigma$
RR 80 POKE53281，1
MJ 9＠GOTO7の

## BEFORE TYPING <br> Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How to Type In

 COMPUTE！＇s Gazette Programs，＂ elsewhere in this issue．
## 128 Graphics Compactor

See instructions in article on page 44 before typing in．

## Program 1： 128 Graphics Compactor

1300：A9 4C 8D 89 63 A9 10 8D C4 1308：8A $\quad 63$ A9 13 8D 8B $\quad 03 \quad 609 B$ 1310：8E $88 \quad 179868$ 8D 8917 A6 1318：68 8D $81 \quad 17 \begin{array}{llllll}68 & 8 D & 82 & 17 & 6 D\end{array}$ 1320：C9 4A D 6 gD AD 8117 C9 14 1328：F2 D $\emptyset 66 \quad 2073134 \mathrm{C} 4 \mathrm{~B} \quad 8 \mathrm{~A}$ 1338：13 AD 8117 C9 DE D 0 ØD 65 1338：AD 8217 C9 4D D0 $06 \quad 20$ 2F 1340：73 $13 \begin{array}{llllllll}13 & 4 \mathrm{C} & 4 \mathrm{~B} & 13 & 20 & 73 & 13 & 36\end{array}$
 1350：50 F0 0F AE 8817 AD 89 2D
 1360：8D 63 C8 B1 3D C9 94 Fg 6D 1368：97 C9 93 D6 E6 4C EA 1557 1370：4C $\quad 1 \mathrm{~B} \quad 14 \quad 68$ A8 68 AA AD 76 1378：82 $1748 \mathrm{AD} 81 \quad 1748$ 8A $\quad \mathrm{DD}$ 1380：48 $98 \quad 48 \quad 60 \quad 20$ DA 16 20 $\begin{array}{lllllll} & \text { B8 }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllllllllll}1388: 80 & 63 & 20 & 8 \emptyset & 63 & 20 & E 4 & 63 & 21\end{array}$ 1390：29 0F 8D 6C 17 A6 06 A2 65 1398：01 A9 $24 \quad 20 \quad 74$ FF 99 4E 55 13A0：17 C8 CC 6C 17 90 FG C8 8A 13A8：8C $6 \mathrm{C} \quad 17$ A9 308 D 4C $17 \begin{array}{llllll}15\end{array}$ 13B6：A9 08 8D 6E 17 A9 $008 \mathrm{D} \quad 33$ 13B8：87 $17 \begin{array}{llllllllll}17 & 20 & 86 & 63 & \mathrm{FG} & 45 & \mathrm{C} 9 & 95\end{array}$ 13C0：2C F0 65 A2 1 日B 4 C 3C $4 \mathrm{D} \quad 53$ 13C8：2ø $8 \emptyset \quad 03$ C9 4 AD D 0 ØF 20 Ø8 13D0：08 14 C9 82 90 02 A9 03 3C 13D8：8D $87 \begin{array}{llllllll}17 & 4 C & B A & 13 & \text { C9 } & 44 & 49\end{array}$ 13E0：D6 0C $20 \quad 80 \quad 03$ 8D 4C 17 7C 13E8：20 $80 \quad 63$ 4C BA 13 C9 55 6F


13F8：CA C9 1E Bg C6 8D 6E 1726 1400：90 B8 D0 BF 20 E7 6360 BB 1408：20 80 03 A9 12 8D E5 63 F6 1410：A9 88 8D E6 9320 E4 03 B4 1418：A5 1660 A9 06 8D 8A 17 A1 1420：20 D1 $15 \begin{array}{llllll} & 20 & 84 & 13 & \text { AC } 6 \mathrm{C} & \text { A7 }\end{array}$ 1428：17 A2 00 BD $62 \quad 17 \mathrm{~F} 0 \quad 07 \mathrm{B8}$ 1430：99 4D 17 E8 C8 D6 F4 8C E9 1438：6C 17 A9 618 D 6F 17 20 1A 1440：Fl 16 AE 6D 1728 C9 FF 60 1448：90 日C 8E $8217 \quad 2 \varnothing 2$ E $^{17} 1762$ 1450：AE $82 \quad 174 \mathrm{C} \quad 3 \mathrm{C}$ 4D AD $87 \quad 12$ 1458：17 20 3E 15 AD 20 Dø 20 DC 1460：3E $15 \mathrm{AD} 21 \mathrm{D} \varnothing 203 \mathrm{E} 154 \mathrm{D}$ 1468：A9 FF 8D $8517 \mathrm{AD} 8717 \quad 65$
 1478：C8 $14 \begin{array}{lllllllll}14 & 20 & \text { C3 } & 15 & \text { A9 } 9 F & 8 D & 45\end{array}$ 1480：85 17 A0 0420 BA 1420 B9 1488：C8 $14 \begin{array}{llllllll}17 & 4 \mathrm{C} & 17 & \mathrm{C} 9 & 61 & \mathrm{D} 日 & \mathrm{C} 7\end{array}$ 1490：13 A 0 व 20 BA 1420 C8 1D 1498：14 A0 $98 \quad 20$ BA 1420 C8 25 14A日：14 4C $17 \quad 17$ Ag 6 C C 20 BA 6 A 14A8：14 2Ø C8 14 A $\varnothing 0820$ BA 5D
 14B8：7D 14 A2 00 B9 $7817 \begin{array}{lllllllll}4 C\end{array}$ 14C0：FA C8 E8 Eg 94 D 8 F5 6073 14C8：A9 日6 8D 80 $17 \begin{array}{llllllllll}59 & 15 & 80\end{array}$ 14D0：90 $99 \mathrm{AC} 8017 \mathrm{~F} \quad 0320 \mathrm{C} 3$ 14D8：81 $15 \begin{array}{lllllll}60 & \text { A } & 00 & 20 & 2 \mathrm{C} & 15 & \text { 日B }\end{array}$ 14E0：F0 18205215 EE 8017 2D 14E8：AD 8017 C9 FF D 0 DE A9 32 14F0：01 26 3E 15208 C 154 C 64 14F8：C8 14 A0 01 206415 BØ 1C 1500：24 AD 8617203515 D 0 BA 1508：1C C8 C8 EF D 6 EE AD 80 A8 1510：17 Fg 99 8C $8117 \begin{array}{lllll}17 & 81 & 16\end{array}$ 1518：15 AC $81 \quad 17 \quad 20$ AB $15 \quad 20 \quad 93$ 1520：B6 15 4C C8 14 Ca 03 B0 5B 1528：E5 4C E2 14 B1 FA 2D 85 4F 1530：17 8D $86 \quad 17$ C8 B1 FA 2D BB 1538：85 17 CD 86176020 D2 5A 1546：FF A5 96 30 94 C9 91 D 083 1548：05 A2 05 4C 4A 14204228 1550：1760 E6 FA D6 02 E6 FB 03 1558：60 A5 FB C5 FD D $\varnothing 64$ A5 D8 1560：FA C5 FC 608524981825 1568：65 FA 8516 A5 FB 690006 1570：85 17 A5 17 C5 ED D0 0415 1578：A5 16 C5 FC 08 A5 2428 CA 1580：60 A9 30 20 3E 15 AD 8069 1588：17 26 3E $15 \quad 38$ A5 FA ED 9B 1590：80 178516 A5 EB E9 00 C3 1598：85 17 Ag 00 B1 16 2D $85 \quad 25$ 15Ab：17 20 3E 15 C8 CC $8017 \quad 99$ 15A8：D6 F2 $6098 \quad 20$ EE 15 AD 5F 15B0：86 $17 \begin{array}{llllllll}17 & 26 & 3 E & 15 & 60 & 18 & 98 & \mathrm{BE}\end{array}$ 15B8： 65 FA 85 EA A5 FB 69 ab A4 15C0：85 FB 60 A5 $0199 \quad 0185 \mathrm{C} 6$ 15C8：01 60 A5 0129 EE 8501 Al 15D日： 60 A2 28 Ag 9088 D 6 FD A4 15D8：CA D 6 FA A5 $618 \mathrm{D} 8317 \mathrm{B2}$ 15E6：A5 D8 8D 8417 A9 FE 85 F2 15E8：D8 60 A9 FF 8D 8A $17 \quad 20$ B1 15E日：D1 15208413 AC 6C 17 D 6 15F8：A2 08 BD $6717 \mathrm{Eg} \quad 0799 \mathrm{C} 6$ 1600：4D 17 C8 E8 D0 E4 8C 6C 26 1608：17 A9 63 8D 6F 1720 F1 6D 1610：16 AE 6D 1720 C 6 FE 90 BE 1618：04 AA $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 4 \mathrm{~A} \quad 14 \quad 20$ C8 16 E7 1620：8D 8717 F0 日B A5 76 C9 8C 1628：FF FG 05 A $22_{23} \quad 4 \mathrm{C}$ 4A 144 E 1630：20 C8 16 8D FE 9320 C8 47 1638：16 8D FF $\quad 63$ AD 8717 D 08 8D 1640：16 A0 00 20 BA 1420848 C 1648：16 20 C3 15 A 06420 BA 61 1650：14 $2084 \begin{array}{lllllll}16 & 4 \mathrm{C} & 17 & 17 & \text { C9 } & 37\end{array}$ 1658：01 D 013 Aの 日C 20 BA 1410 1660：20 $84 \quad 16$ A $098 \quad 20 \mathrm{BA} 14 \mathrm{D} 4$
 1670：20 BA 14208416 A0 98 A5 1678：20 $\begin{array}{llllllll}16 A & 14 & 20 & 84 & 16 & 20 & C A & 6 F\end{array}$
 1688：15 90 016020 C8 16 EO CA 1690：06 C9 01 F0 1A D6 1C 20 CD 1698：C8 16 8D 80 17 A2 90 20 CB

16A0：C8 1691 FA 205215 E8 F5 16A8：EC 80 17 D6 F2 F0 D5 A9 $0 C$ 16B6：FF D 0 E7 8D 801720 C8 50 16B8：16 A2 00 91 FA 205215 C3 16C6：E8 EC 8017 D 6 F5 Fg BC 1B 16C8：20 $42 \quad 17$ A5 90 E6 65 A2 C7 16D6：04 4C $4 \mathrm{~A} \quad 14 \quad 20 \mathrm{CF} F F \mathrm{Bg}$ 8D 16D8：F6 60 Ag 00 B9 E8 1699 E3 16E0：E4 03 C8 C 099 D0 F5 60 3D 16E8：20 7B 87 Ag 908 C 90 FF 31 16F0：60 AD 6C 17 A2 4 C A0 1756 16F8：20 BD FF A9 00 AA 206892 1700：FF AD 6D $17 \mathrm{AE} 6 \mathrm{E} \quad 17 \mathrm{AC} \mathrm{C} 2$ 1708：6F 1720 BA FF 20 C 0 FF 65 1710：90 64 AA 4 C 4A $14 \quad 60$ AD B2 1718：8A 1710 日C AD FE 63 8D 11 1720：20 Dの AD FF 03 8D 21 Dの A9 1728：20 $\quad 2 \mathrm{E} \quad 17$ 4C 86 日3 AD 6D A2 1730：17 20 C3 FF 20 CC FF AD 4C 1738：83 $17 \begin{array}{lllllllll}17 & 85 & 01 & \text { AD } & 84 & 17 & 85 & \text { E1 }\end{array}$ 1740：D8 60 A5 913005 A2 1E B9 1748：4C 4A 146030 3A 00 00 22
 1758：日も 06 00 00 00 00 00 00 86 1760：00 00 2C 50 2C 57 00 2 CC 84 1768：50 2C 52 00 00 03 00 01 21 1770：00 04 E8 07 00 D8 E8 DB 3E
 1780：00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 AE


## Program 2：Demo

GK 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1989 COMPU TE！pUBLICATIONS，INC．A LL RIGHTS RESERVED
DP $2 \emptyset$ GRAPHIC1：SCNCLR
FS 30 BLOAD＂GR．COMPACTOR＂
GX 40 SYS4864
PR 50 CIRCLE $1,150,100,75,60$
SJ 60 PAINT $1,150,100$
BQ 70 CIRCLE $\emptyset, 115,85,15,10: C I$ RCLE $0,185,85,15,10$
SJ 80 CIRCLE $0,150,100,60,50,1$ ロ0，268
EG 90 CIRCLE $0,150,100,63,30,1$ 16，250
HD 100 BSAVE＂PIC＂，P8192 TO P1 6193
RC 110 PSAVE＂COMPRESSED PIC＂， M1
KK $12 \varnothing$ GRAPHIC $\varnothing$

## The GEOS Column

See instructions in article on page 66 before typing in．

## Program 1：Disk Usage

1503：BF $0218 \quad 40$ Eg $18 \quad 97 \quad 80 \quad 8 \mathrm{~A}$ 15日B：日の 64 C 0 日日 C6 $80 \quad 018425$ 1513：80 83 07 日の 06 日0 日の 1C 6B
 1523：CF FF CF 68 01 CD 78 ＠3 E8 152B：CF $78 \quad 61 \mathrm{FF}$ E8 F1 $8018 \quad 30$ 1533：61 80 18 01 80 18 6180 E8 153B： $18 \quad 61 \mathrm{Cg} 18 \mathrm{~g} 1 \mathrm{FF} \mathrm{FF} \mathrm{FF}$ 6B 1543：83 55 日g 日g 10 4C 26 Øg 6E 154B：10 $44 \quad 69 \quad 73$ 6B $55 \quad 73 \quad 61$ EB 1553：67 $65 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 56 \quad 31 \quad 2 \mathrm{E} \quad 7 \mathrm{~B}$ 155B：30 日日 日の 日の 日日 44 6F 75 日 3 1563：67 6 C C $61 \quad 73$ 20 $\quad 53 \quad 2 \mathrm{E} \quad 20 \quad 8 \mathrm{~A}$ 156B：43 $75 \begin{array}{llllllll}75 & 74 & 69 & 73 & 20 & 20 & \text { A3 }\end{array}$




 159B：ø日 日の øの 日の $54 \quad 68 \quad 6973 \quad 50$ 15A $3: 20 \quad 70 \quad 72 \quad 6 \mathrm{~F} \quad 67 \quad 72 \quad 61 \quad 6 \mathrm{D} 74$ $15 \mathrm{AB}: 20 \quad 64 \quad 69 \quad 73 \quad 70 \quad 6 \mathrm{C} \quad 61 \quad 79 \quad \mathrm{D} 4$

15B3：73 $207468 \quad 65 \quad 207379$ C0 15BB：73 $74 \quad 65$ 6D 2864697319 15C3：6B $2087573 \quad 61 \quad 67 \quad 65 \quad 0065$ 15CB：00 00000000000000 F5
 15DB：00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 06 15E3：00 000000000000 日0 日E 15EB：00 00 00 00 00 00 日0 日0 16 15F3：00 06 00 00 00 00 00 00 1E 15FB：00 00 00 00 A5 16 8D AF 76 1603：17 20 AC $1620 \quad 3217$ A9 5B 160B：C0 $85 \quad 2 \mathrm{~F} \quad 206315 \quad 20 \quad 2 \mathrm{C}$ BC 1613：11 $20 \quad 41 \quad 10 \quad 20 \mathrm{AB} \quad 15 \quad 20 \mathrm{~F} 2$

 162B：4C $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 31 \quad 35 \quad 3431 \quad 3135$ 08 1633：37 $313135 \quad 38 \quad 3189 \quad 008$ 5A 163B： 00 0 0 0 00000 A5 BA 8D 01 1643：1F 10 AD 8E 8429 OF 8D 16
 1653：2A 10 9D B5 15 C8 E8 E6 26 165B：04 D6 F4 AD 4010 C9 06 日D 1663：Fg 41 A9 $08 \quad 201711 \mathrm{Eg}$ 6E 166B：00 E0 10 A9 00 8E 3C 1033 1673：8D 3D 10 A9 45 8D FC 15 Cl 167B：B8 50 28 A5 日B 8D 251060 1683：A5 GA 8D 2410 AD 4010 C 0 168B：20 8614 AD 27108 DD 3D 17 1693：10 AD 26 10 8D 3C 10 AD 24 169B：29 10 8D DD 15 AD 2816 AF 16A3：8D DC 15 AD 8F 8429 OF 3B 16AB：8D 4010 0A 日A A8 A2 日б 89 16B3：B9 2 2A 10 9D C4 15 C8 E8 18 16BB：E＠ 04 D 6 F4 AD 4010 C9 1B 16C3：06 F6 41 A9 09201711 F6 16CB：E0 00 F0 10 A9 00 8E 3E 36 16D3：10 8D 3F 10 A9 45 8D 2A FB 16DB：16 B8 $50 \quad 28$ A5 9B 8D 2567 16E3：10 A5 日A 8D 2410 AD 4098 16EB： 10208014 AD 27108 D 31 16F3：3F 10 AD 26108 D 3E 10 IF 16FB：AD 29168 DB 16 AD 2858 1703：10 8D gA 16 AD 1F 1085 CE 179B：BA 26 B $\emptyset$ C2 $2 \emptyset$ Al C2 20 日E 1713：32 C2 6020 B 0 C2 20 A1 8B 171B：C2 A9 $82 \quad 85$ gD A9 $0685 \quad 52$ 1723：øC $20 \quad 32$ C2 20 DB C1 6026 172B：A9 $11 \begin{array}{llllllll}85 & 03 & \text { A9 } & 38 & 85 & 92 & 8 \mathrm{E}\end{array}$ 1733：2の 5A Cl 60 02 C0 0678 Dl 173B：4C $11 \begin{array}{lllllll}15 & 76 & 66 & 18 & \text { A2 } & 11 & 44\end{array}$ 1743：AB $11 \begin{array}{llllllll}11 & 99 & 70 & 06 & 10 & 01 & 12 & 38\end{array}$ 174B： 05 FF 82 FE 80640082 D 2 1753：03 80 04 00 88 日 03800076 175B：F8 C6 00 03 80 01 8C CC D5 1763：00 0380018 C D8 8063 3D 176B：80 61 8C Fの 00638061 C8 1773：8C E 0 Ø0 03 80 01 8C F0 62 177B： 006380618 C 0 D8 060355 1783：80 61 8C CC 06 63 80 00 9D 178B：F8 C6 00 Ø3 $80 \quad 040082 \mathrm{AE}$ 1793： 03 80 04 06 810306 FF 98 179B：81 7F 05 FF 日C BF $2 \emptyset 6712$ 17A3：17 20 EF 16 4C 3 E C2 25 AA 17AB：EF $82 \mathrm{FE} 80 \quad 04$ 00 82038 BA 17B3：80 04 06 B8 03801 E 00 05 17BB：1C 日の 03 80 日C øø 32 日の 25 17C3： 03 80 0С 00 30 00 83 80 1D 17CB：øC 00 30 ø0 03 80 日C 7C B4 17D3：78 F0 0380 0C $66 \quad 3198$ D7 17DB： $038800663198 \quad 938006$ 17E3： $0 \mathrm{C} \quad 663198 \quad 03801 \mathrm{E} 66 \mathrm{IE}$ 17EB： 30 F 0638064008293 FE 17F3：80 0400810306 FF 812 D $17 \mathrm{FB}: 7 \mathrm{~F} \quad 05 \mathrm{FF}$＠C BF 20 AB C1 83 1803：0B $12 \begin{array}{llllllll}129 & 38 & 12 & 30 & 60 & 12 & 06\end{array}$ 180B：FF 818081000820180 1813：10 0682018010008272 181B：01 80 65 00 84 F3 03 0D 93 1823：80 $97 \quad 00820180650091$ 182B：84 D8 63 ØD $80 \quad 07 \quad 0082$ A7 1833：01 80 05 g0 86 DB 3B 6D 2C 183B：9C F3 CE $95 \quad 008201806 \mathrm{D}$ 1843： 65 06 86 DB 63 CD B1 B6 F6 184B：DB $65 \quad 069401809090$ FD 1853：06 0F 80 DB 33 8D 99 B6 CE

185B：DF 01 F6 00 00 00 01805 C 1863：05 00 86 DB 1B CD 8D B6 86 186B：D8 0500820180950685 1873：86 F3 7367 B8 F3 CF 65 63 187B：Øの 82 Ø1 80 ØA 0081 C 188 1883： 05 06 82018069008241 188B： 018065008201801026
 1898：80 00 00 04 00 01 C 000 Dl 18A3： $0800070060908090 \quad B C$ 18AB： 0001809006040061 3D 18B3：20 96 08 00 08 90 90 94 5A
 18C3：24 012724 E9 CC 6406 F7 18CB：84 9698 ø0 06 Ø1 80 øø FB 18D3：00 04 A4 $01 \quad 28$ A5 2 A 50 56 18DB：02 60 84 A4 Ag 00 g0 01 ED 18E3：80 00 00 04 A4 01 28 A5 B3 18EB：2A 48010084 A4 90 g0 3B 18F3：00 01 AD 80 00 0064 A 4 CE 18FB：01 28 A5 2A 44016084 B8 1903：A4 88 00 00 01 800000 B3 190B：07 1C 01 C7 1C E9 58 日E AB 1913：4073 A2 B6 00 ø0 618024
 1923：08 00 8A 01 80 00 00 00 BE 192B：08 06 06 00 40 08 96 82 06 1933：01 $8010 \quad 00820180 \quad 88 \quad 29$ 193B：00 82 01 F8 06 00 DB 01 A6 1943：80 00 ø0 0060 00 00 81 3A 194B：00 020401318 C 00004 A 1953：00 01 80 00 00 00 90 00 F6 195B：日0 01 0804 F2 63 4A 5299 1963：00 00 00 01 80 00 00 00 A9 196B：83 9C 92 9D CC $69 \quad 69 \quad 8150$ 1973：4A 52 日ø 00 00 01 80 00 64 197B：00 06845294 A5 $28 \quad 69$ E7 1983：01 $01 \quad 39$ 8E 0060606187 198B：80 06 00 00 845294 A5 3A 1993：28 09 09 01 0A 42 日0 00 A6 199B：00 61 A5 80 06 0600844 F 19A3：52 94 A5 28 b4 F2 6112 5B 19AB：44 00000061806090 日A 19B3：06 73 9C 74 9D 240806423 19BB：01 218800006081804 A
 19CB：F8 66 19D3：83 168608090982019 E 19DB：80 10608201801060 A4 19E3：DB 018783 C6 0D F3 37 F6 19EB：EF B3 $0 \emptyset$ ØF Cl Cl FE 7F 86 19F3：3F 9F C7 F1 8F C7 E7 1D 4E 19FB：9B 37 EF $\begin{array}{lllllll} & 3 & 38 & 11 & 62 & 63 & 31\end{array}$ 1A03：02 41 A 0 D 66419 9C EE 59 1A0B：77 1D 9B $318 \mathrm{C} \quad 36 \quad 64 \quad 27$ F5 1A13：65 6366 6F AA D5 66 F9 GA 1A1B：98 bC 37 BD F3 318 F B 95 1A23：78 2 C 1A2B：C4 619 C EE 76 ED $83 \quad 3140$ 1A33：8C 301 C 2E CB B3 36 DE 98 1A3B：1B 1D 8D E1 A5 8F C7 E6 F5 1A43：ED 83 Fl 8F 86 4C 26 Dl CD $\begin{array}{lllllllll}1 A 4 B: 1 A & 66 & 83 & 21 & 90 & C 8 & 31 & 87 & 22\end{array}$ 1A53：83 C6 4D 81 E1 8F B6 38 A3 1A5B： 1 F DF FB FE FF 3 F 9 F CF 92 1A63：F1 $80 \quad 98008 A \quad 0 F 8 F \quad F 95 B$ 1A6B：FE 7E 1F 8F C7 Fl 8016 F2 1A73： 0082618010 日6 $81 \quad 01$ F4 1A7B： 12 FF 6 C BE C9 01 Fg 697 F 1A83：C9 62 Fg 08 C 903 FO 97 FE
 1A93：D4 14 A9 92 8D 2710 A9 5 F 1A9B：97 8D $26 \quad 18 \quad 2617 \quad 15$ A9 F5 1AA3：00 $85 \quad 97$ A9 10850680677 1AAB： 69 Cl $2045 \quad 15 \quad 20$ F3 1482 1AB3： 60 A9 65 8D 27 10 A9 2 FF F7 lABB：8D $\begin{array}{lllllllll}26 & 10 & 28 & 17 & 15 & \text { A9 } & 06 & \text { A4 }\end{array}$ 1AC3：85 97 A9 $20850620 \quad 69$ Al
 1AD3：A9 0C 8D 2710 A9 58 8D 69
 1AE3：07 A9 4C $85 \quad 66 \quad 2069 \mathrm{Cl} 2 \mathrm{D}$
 1AF3：84 Ag 66 AD $27 \quad 188505 \quad 77$ 1AFB：AD 26108504 A9 008537

1в03：07 A9 $048506 \quad 2069$ Cl 45 1B6B：A5 65 8D 27 10 A5 84 8D 26 1B13：26 1060 AD 26 10 38 ED 17 1B1B：24 16 8D 2610 AD 271011 1B23：ED 2510 8D 27 10 AD 2776 1B2B：10 8D 29 10 AD 26 10 8D A6 1B33：28 10 A2 04 Ab 06 AD 29 B7 1B3B：10 $85 \quad 65$ AD 28108504 E6 1B43：60 A5 05 8D 29 10 A5 8465 1B4B：8D 2810 AD 3A 1018 6D DE 1B53：28 10 8D 28 10 AD 3 BB 1093 1B5B：6D 29 10 8D 29 10 60 20 D7 1B63：A8 C1 050701400030 A8 1B6B：03 DF 608765019740 日E 1B73：00 3065006148 00 38 B7 1B7B：03 D7 $006795619748 \quad 22$ 1B83：00 38 g0 20 AE Cl 4D 00 E 0 1B8B： $43 \begin{array}{llllllll}44 & 72 & 69 & 76 & 65 & 20 & 20 & 93\end{array}$ 1B93：54 $7978 \quad 65 \quad 20202047 \mathrm{BF}$ 1B9B：72 $6178 \quad 68 \quad 2020206010$ 1BA3： $55 \begin{array}{llllllll}73 & 61 & 67 & 65 & 00 & 60 & 20 & 10\end{array}$ 1BAB：AE Cl $\begin{array}{lllllll}57 & 00 & 50 & 41 & 20 & 20 & 7 C\end{array}$ 1BB3：20 $457272 \quad 2 \mathrm{E} \quad 6026 \mathrm{AE} 21$ 1BBB：Cl $\begin{array}{llllllll}58 & 00 & 60 & 42 & 20 & 20 & 20 & \mathrm{E} 1\end{array}$ 1BC3：45 $7272 \mathrm{2E}$ Ø0 20 AB Cl 04 1BCB： $2 \mathrm{~F} \quad 16 \begin{array}{llllllll}16 & 49 & 06 & 18 & 28 & \text { A8 } & 4 \mathrm{~F}\end{array}$ 1BD3：Cl 65016189064 A 03 40 1BDB：89 004 F 00 AD 3 D 1085 C 8 1BE3： 03 AD $3 \mathrm{C} 1085 \quad 82$ A9 5067 1BEB： 8505 A9 068519 A9 B9 F8 1BF3：85 18 A9 522084 Cl A9 8D 1BFB： $4 \mathrm{~B} \quad 20 \quad 45 \mathrm{Cl} 28$ A8 Cl $105 \mathrm{D} 日$ 1C03：01 01 89 06 5A 03 89 00 1F 1C0B：5F 00 AD 3 F 108583 AD E6 1C13：3E 10 $85 \quad 62$ A9 608505 EE 1C1B：A9 00 8519 A9 B9 8518 Cl 1C23：A9 $52 \quad 2084$ C1 A9 4 B 207 C 1C2B：45 Cl 60817 F 04 FF 8229 1C33：F0 406400821040844 D 1C3B：00 $821040 \quad 040082104 \mathrm{~F}$ 1C43：40 046082164084004 E 1C4B：82 10804040682167 F BA 1C53：04 FE 87 Fg 40100401 D 8 1C5B：00 10 06 00 98 40 6C 1916 1C63：06 C1 22 A0 28128281 6D 1C6B：55 Ag 44 GA 84415540 B3 1C73：68 $11084812206 \quad 06876 \mathrm{D}$ 1C7B：40 10640100107 F 94 AB 1C83：FF 82 F 04004 00 8210 B 3 1C8B： 406400821040840096 1C93：82 10400400821040 C3 1C9B： 0400821040940082 BB 1CA3： 107 F 64 FF 81 F 012 BF F 7 1CAB：A9 1785 63 A9 B0 85 Ø2 7C 1СB3：A2 $30 \quad 20 \quad 3 C \quad C 118$ A9 4013 1CBB： 65 ดC 85 ดC 9002 E6 ØD 82 1CC $3: 18$ A9 4065 0E 85 ØE 9004 1CCB： 02 E6 日F Ag 9F B1 日E 20 AA 1CD3：97 17 2C AF 17 10 05 Bl D2 1CDB：øC 20971788 C 0 EF D0 9E 1CE3：EC 8A 1869 日8 AA Eの $88 \quad 04$ 1СЕВ：90 C8 60 A9 178503 A9 C3
 1CFB：18 A9 4065 ØC 85 øC 9028 1D63：02 E6 0D 18 A9 4065 ØE 42 1D＠B：85 ØE 9Ø Ø2 E6 日F AØ 9E 12 1D13：20 AØ 1791 日E 2C AF 1719 1D1B：10 $05 \quad 20$ A 01791 gC 884 C 1D23：Cの FF D 6 EC 8A $1869 \quad 0836$ 1D2B：AA E0 8890 C8 60 A9 25 4D 1D33：85 03 A9 $7685 \quad 62$ A9 8C 41 1D3B：85 67 A9 F8 85 Ø6 A2 ØB 53
 1D4B：06 $20 \quad 9717 \mathrm{AD} 27 \mathrm{BC} 91 \mathrm{A9}$ 1D53： 068810 EE 18 A9 2865 C 6 1D5B：06 $85 \quad 96 \quad 9062 \mathrm{E} 6 \quad 97 \mathrm{CA} 48$ 1D63：D6 DE 60 2C AF 17 50 2A 31 1D6B：A9 2585 日3 A9 $7685 \quad 12 \mathrm{C}$ 1D73：A9 8C $85 \quad 67$ A9 F8 $85 \quad 66 \quad 99$ 1D7B：A2 $6 B$ Ag 1320 Ag 179152 1D83：06 88 10 F8 18 A9 286591 1D8B： $0685 \quad 669092 \mathrm{E} 6 \quad 67 \mathrm{CA} 78$ 1D93：D6 E8 $668404 \mathrm{~A} \varnothing$ øØ $91 \mathrm{F8}$ 1D9B： 62 B8 $506684 \quad 84 \mathrm{~A} 006 \mathrm{E} 4$ 1DA3：B1 62 E6 62 D 606 E6 6393 1DAB：A4 0460 06 06 00 000045

## Program 2：GeoConverter

FH 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1989 COMPU TE！PUBLICATIONS，INC．－ ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
XG $2 \emptyset$ REM THIS IS THE UPDATED \｛SPACE \}GEOCONVERTER （8 SPACES）REVISED MAY IS SUE 1988 GAZETTE
AC 30 POKE 53280， $0:$ POKE 53281， 0：POKE 646，5：PRINTCHRS（1 42）；CHR\＄（147）
PS 40 FORI＝1TO10：PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}" ：NEXT
ER 50 PRINTTAB（5）＂\｛4\}UDI COPYR IGHT 1989＂
SP 60 PRINTTAB（5）＂GCH COMPUTE！ publications $\overline{\text { Innc．＂}}$
SP 76 PRINTTAB（5）＂JFK ALL RIGH TS RESERVED $\{\overline{\text { HOME }}$ \}"
EP 8ø PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{RVS\}\{8\}GEOC ONVERTER 1．1\｛OFF\}\{DOWN\} \｛GRN\}"
AP $9 \mathfrak{l}$ INPUT＂FILE TO CONVERT＂；G F\＄
CX 100 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}SEARCHING F OR＂GFs
PA 110 HDS＝＂＂：FOR I＝1 TO 4：REA D HE：HDS＝HD\＄＋CHRS（HE）：N EXT
FK 126 FOR I＝1T05：READIE：ID $\$=1$ D $\$+$ CHR $\$($ IE $):$ NEXT
GD 130 NL $\$=" \mathrm{M}: \mathrm{T} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(18): \mathrm{S} \$=\mathrm{C}$ HRS（1）：OPEN $15,8,15, " I \varnothing$ ：＂：OPEN 2，8，2，＂\＃＂
JX 140 GOSUB370：GET \＃2，NT\＄，NS\＄ KB 150 FOR $\mathrm{E}=\square$ TO 7
KQ $160 \mathrm{D} \$=\mathrm{NL} \$: \mathrm{GET} \# 2, \mathrm{~B} \$: \mathrm{I}=1: \mathrm{IFB}$ \＄＝NL $\$$ THEN220
AX 170 IF ASC（BS）＜$>130$ THEN22 0 HM 180 GET\＃2，HTS，HSS：I＝3：IF HS \＄＝＂＂THEN HS $\$=C H R S(\emptyset)$
FH 190 GET\＃2，BS：I＝I＋1：IF B\＄＝＂＂ THEN BS＝CHRS（ $\varnothing$ ）
FA 200 IF ASC $(B \$)=160$ THEN 220
GD 210 D $\$=$ D $\$+B \$$ ：GOTO19 0
RK 22 FOR $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}$ TO $31:$ GET\＃2，B\＄： NEXT
AX 230 IF D $\$=$ GF $\$$ THEN260
EC 240 NEXT E：IF NT $\$=$ NL $\$$ THEN2 60
EX 250 T\＄＝NT\＄：S\＄＝NS\＄：GOTO140
CR 260 IF D $\$=$ NL $\$$ THENPRINT＂ \｛DOWN\}\{RVS\}FILE NOT FOU ND \｛OFF\}": GOTO36
CP 270 PRINT＂${ }^{\text {（DOWN }}$ CONVERTING \｛SPACE\}"GF\$
MJ 280 DT $\$=T \$: D S \$=S \$: T \$=H T \$: S \$$ ＝HS\＄：GOSUB370
MB 290 GET\＃2，MT\＄，MS\＄：IF MS $\$=" "$ THEN MS $\$=$ CHRS（ $\theta)$
BM 30ø FOR $\mathrm{I}=\emptyset$ TO 65：GET \＃2，B\＄ ：NEXT
HG 310 GET\＃2，CTS，GTS：GOSUB370： PRINT\＃2，HDS；：GOSUB380：T \＄＝DT $:$ ：S $\$=$ DS $\$:$ GOSUB37
FP 326 FOR $\mathrm{I}=\emptyset$ TO 32 ＊E +2 ：GET\＃2 BS：NEXT
FQ 336 PRINT\＃2，MTS；MS $\$$ ；：FORI $=\varnothing$ TO 15：GET\＃2，BS：NEXT
GP 340 PRINT\＃2，HT\＄；HS\＄；CHRS（ 0$)$ ；GT\＄；
KM 350 PRINT\＃2，IDS；：GOSUB380：P RINT：PRINTGF\＄＂CONVERTE D＂
ER 360 CLOSE2：CLOSE15：END
KA 370 US＝＂U1＂：GOTO390
RR 380 US＝＂U2＂
KP 390 PRINT\＃15，US；2； 0 ；ASC（T $\$+$ ＂Ø＂）；ASC（S\＄＋＂Ø＂）
AS 400 RETURN
FM 410 DATA $0,255,3,21,87,10,1$ ，$\varnothing, \varnothing$

BEFORE TYPING
Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How to Type In COMPUTE！＇s Gazette Programs，＇ elsewhere in this issue．

## Diamonds

See instructions in article on page 32 before typing in．

## Program 1：Dlamonds

0801：0B 0800009 E 323036 EC 9809：31 90 ø日 日6 Aの $0098 \quad 2698$ 9811：4A 98 98 2046 8819：F5 A2 63 BD 78089502 D9 0821：CA 10 F8 A2 01 A 0 øの B9 28 0829：74 08 99 06 40 C8 Dø F7 67 9831：EE 2A 98 EE 2D 08 CA Fg 43 8839：EE $84 \quad 37$ A9 $38 \quad 8538 \quad 20$ CB 9841：44 A6 4C 86 E3 4A 4A 4A 36 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}9849: 4 A & A A & 29 & 03 & 85 & 60 & 8 A & g_{A} & 4 B\end{array}$ 0851：0A 29 3C 05608560 0A 6C 0859：0A 29 C0 05602061 08 6F 9861：20 $64 \quad 98$ 8D $90 \quad 38$ EE 6598 9869：08 D 603 EE 66 08600015 9871：02 $96 \quad 97$ AD 18 Dø C9 1F 76 9879：Fg 45 A2 03 B5 81 9D 20 E4 9881：D6 CA D6 F8 A2 00 A5 05 BB 0889：09 08 9D 90 D8 9D 00 D9 EA 9891：9D 06 DA 9D 90 DB E8 Dø B7 9899：F1 A9 E8 8D 62 03 A9 40 B2 98A1：8D 03 g3 A2 00 8A 9D 00 29 98A9：04 9D 0065 9D 0006 9D 9A 88Bl：00 07 E8 D 9 F1 A9 D8 8D 23 88B9：16 D6 A9 1F 8D 18 Dø A5 44 98Cl：FB 8560 A9 008561 A5 56日8C9：FC 1865 FD 8562 A9 00 F3 98D1：69 088563 A2 63 A5 FD E7日8D9：85 64 8E 6E 40 20 A2 4086 08E1：A2 日6 C6 643021 A5 6014 98E9：18 7D 99408560 A5 61 F6 98F1：7D 9E $40 \quad 8561$ A5 621847 98F9：7D 98408562 A5 63 7D 3D 9901：9D 408563 4C 67 40 CA 24 0909：10 CC 60 g1 01 FF FF 01 7B 0911：00 00 FF FF 00 A5 61 D6 4D 0919：39 A5 63 Dø 35 A9 008580 0921：65 A5 62 C9 32 Bø 2B 4A 2D 6929：AA 2665 A5 60 C9 50 B 0 9C 9931：21 4A A8 $26 \quad 65$ BD Fø EC CE 0939：85 66 B5 D9 29 7F 8567 B5 941：A6 65 B1 66 3D Eø 408510 0949：65 BD E4 40 25 FE 0565 B2 0951：91 6660 F3 FC 3F CF 日C Al 9959：03 C 030 AD 18 D 0 C9 1F B4 0961：Dの $122 \emptyset$ Aの E5 A9 C8 8D 63 9969：16 Dø A9 15 8D 18 Dø A9 59 9971：日E 8D 86 Ø2 4C 83 A4 0098

## Program 2：Demo

CR 100 REM COPYRIGHT 1989 COMP UTE！PUBLICATIONS，INC． －all Rights reserved
RQ 110 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{3 SPACES $\} C O$ PYRIGHT 1989 COMPUTE！P UB．，INC．＂
KK 126 PRINTTAB（11）＂ALL RIGHTS RESERVED＂
DK 130 POKE2，0：POKE3，2：POKE4，6 ：POKE 5， 7
GX $140 \mathrm{~J}=251: \mathrm{K}=252: \mathrm{L}=253: \mathrm{M}=254$ ：D＝16384
JS 150 POKEJ，40：POKEK，25：R＝1：G OSUB44ø
FR 160 FORX＝ GTOQ：POKEL，$^{\text {S }: S Y S D: ~}$ NEXT

JM 178 Q＝Q＋R： $1 F Q=16$ THENR＝－1
BM 180 POKEM，RND（ $\sigma$ ）＊256： $\mathrm{IFQ}>$ ©T HEN160
PP 190 GETK\＄：IFK\＄＝＂＂THEN15
DX 200 E＝16：GOSUB410
AH 210 FORX＝24TO日STEP－1
DJ 220 IEXAND4THENPOKEM，RND（ $\theta$ ） ＊256
AK 230 POKEL，X：SYSD：NEXT：GETKS
FS 240 IFKS＝＂＂THENGOSUB440：GOT 0210
EC 250 E＝24：GOSUB410
QB 260 POKEM，RND（ $\sigma$ ）＊256：FORX $=\varnothing$ T065
BJ $27 \varnothing$ IFRND（ $\varnothing$ ）＞． 8 THENPOKEM，RN D（g）＊256
RH 280 POKEL，X：SYSD：NEXT
QA 290 GOSUB440：GETKS：IFK\＄＝＂＂T HEN260
QG $300 \mathrm{E}=65$ ：GOSUB 416
SJ 310 Q $=2+((Q+1)$ AND15）：POKEM， RND（ $\sigma$ ）＊ 256
XS $32 \emptyset$ FORX $=\emptyset T 064$ STEPQ：POKEL，$X$ ：SYSD：NEXT
CG 330 GOSUB450：GETK\＄：IFK\＄＝＂＂T HEN31ø
MX 340 GOSUB410：FORX＝øTO4：A（X） $=2 \uparrow \mathrm{X}: \mathrm{NEXT}$
JS 35 Ø POKEJ， 80 ＊RND（ $\sigma$ ）：POKEK， 5 の＊RND（ $\sigma$ ）
HH 360 FORX＝110TOOSTEP－1：POKEL ，X：SYSD
GR $37 \emptyset$ IFXANDA（N）THENPOKEM， 256 ＊RND（ $\varnothing$ ）
FB 380 NEXT： $\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{N}+1:$ IEN $=5$ THENN $=1$
CS 390 GETK\＄：IFK\＄＝＂＂THENGOSUB4 46：GOTO 35 б
JX 400 PRINT＂\｛HOME \}":END
BH 410 POKEJ， $40:$ POKEK， $25:$ POKEM ， 0
PF $42 \varnothing$ FORX＝ETO 4 STEP－1：POKEL，$X$ ：SYSD：NEXT
FA 430 POKE $254,256 *$ RND（ 0 ）：POKE 198，0：RETURN
BQ 440 FORT＝1TO1000：NEXT
JK 450 IFPEEK（653）THEN450
KD 460 RETURN

## RGB Kit

See instructions in article on page 40 before typing in．

## Program 1：RGB Kit

CB20：4C C6 CB 4C E3 CC 4C 93 4C CB28：CD 4C A2 CD 4C FD CC 4C 2B CB30：$A C$ CD $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 34$ CE 4 C 41 CD 56 CB38：4C 51 CD $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 5 \mathrm{E}$ CD 4 C 7 A CB40：CD $08 \quad 48 \quad 8 \mathrm{~A} 48 \quad 98 \quad 48$ CE 76 CB48：47 CF FG 06 2 6 Cl CC 4 C E3 CB50：A1 CB AD 48 CF 8D 47 CF F8 CB58：A2 12 A9 04 8D 4 B CF AD 22 CB60：49 CF 8D 91 CB AD 4A CF D4 CB68：8D 92 CB AD 18 D 6290218 CB76：F0 0A A9 日C A2 1420 AC 4B CB78：CB 4C 83 CB A9 08 A2 14 FC CB80：20 AC CB A2 12 A9 00204 E CB88： AC CB E8 20 AC CB AØ $0 \varnothing 5 \mathrm{E}$ CB90： B 9 00 0120 AA CB C8 D 0 ED CB98：F7 EE 92 CB CE 4 B CF D C OB CBA日：EF 68 A8 68 AA 68284 C 79 CBA8： 00 00 A2 1F 8 EE 00 D6 2 C D4 CBB $0: 00$ D6 10 FB 8D 01 D 660 3E CBB8：A2 1F 8E 00 D6 2C 00 D6 79 CBC $0: 10$ FB AD 01 D6 60 A9 CB 7C CBC8：CD 15 Ø3 D 00160 A9 96 D6 CBD $0: 8 \mathrm{D} 49 \mathrm{CF}$ A9 648 D 4 A CF $\mathrm{D} 日$ CBD8： 20 9B CC $78 \quad 20$ E7 CB 20 E $\varnothing$ CBE日： 2 B CC $2048 \mathrm{CC} 58 \quad 60$ A9 FB CBE8：$\varnothing 0$ A 0 D 085 FD 84 FE A2 BD CBE0：12 A9 $2 \emptyset 20$ AC CB E8 A9 12

CBF8：00 20 AC CB Aの 00 A5 01 3C CC00：AA 29 FB 8501 Bl FD 8662 CC08：01 2ø AA CB C8 C 0 Ø8 9026 CC10：ED A9 0020 AA CB 88 D 073 CC18：FA 18 A5 FD 69 g8 85 FD 3E CC20：90 DC E6 FE A5 FE C9 E0 A3 CC28：96 D4 60 AD 1403 8D A8 96 CC30：CB AD 1503 8D A9 CB A9 42 CC38：41 8D $14 \begin{array}{llllllllll} & 93 & \text { A9 CB 8D } & 15 & 35\end{array}$ CC40：03 AD 48 CF 8D 47 CF 6056 CC48：AD 45 CF 29 GF 8D 45 CF 9 F
 CC58：19 4C CF A2 1A 20 AC CB 2C CC60：AD 46 CE 29 0F 8D 46 CF F9 CC68：A2 12 A9 98 20 AC CB E8 C1 CC70：A9 ø0 20 AC CB A9 648540 CC78：FE 85 FF AD 46 CF A8 B9 4A CC80：4C CF Ag 0ø 2ø AA CB C8 54 CC88：D 8 FA C6 FF D 6 F6 698017 CC9日： 20 AA CB C8 D $\varnothing$ FA C6 FE E9 CC98：Dの F6 60 A2 gØ 20 AD CC 37
 CCA8： 3 B 20 AD CC 60 BC 5 C CF E8 CCB6：30 øD E8 BD 5C CF E8 8C 1F CCB8：00 D6 8D 01 D6 10 EE E8 87 CCC0：60 A5 0129 40 D 0 ØE AD B5 CCC8：11 D 0296 F A2 618 E 36 A 1 CCD日：D 8 8D 11 D 060 AD 11 D 12 CCD8：09 10 A2 日0 8E 30 D6 8D B3 CCE0：11 D 060 A9 CB CD 15 93 A 9 CCE8：Fg 016078 AD A8 CB 8D 94 CCE0：14 03 AD A9 CB 8D 15 Ø3 67 CCF8：58 20 D5 CC 602017 CD CD CD00：AD 9A CF 8D 49 CF AD 9B 6C CDø8：CF 8D 4A CF 6020 FD AE 63 CD10：20 8A AD 20 E7 B7 602095 CD18： 6 D CD A5 14 8D 9A CF A5 BF CD20：15 8D 9B CF 6020 gD CD 85 CD28：A5 14 8D 9C CF A5 15 8D E3 CD36：9D CE 6020 gD CD A5 149 B CD38：8D 9E CF A5 15 8D 9F CF 84 CD40：60 $2017 \mathrm{CD} 2 \varnothing 25 \mathrm{CD}$ AE B3 CD48：9A CF AD 9C CF 20 AC CB C8 CD50：60 2017 CD AE 9A CF AD 11 CD58：9C CF 20 BA CB 602017 1D CD60：CD $20 \quad 25$ CD A2 12 AD 9 B C 0 CD68：CF 20 AC CB E8 AD 9A CF 49 CD70：20 AC CB AD 9C CF 20 AA AA CD78：CB 602017 CD A2 12 AD 52 CD8日：9B CF $2 \varnothing$ AC CB E8 AD 9A A4 CD88：CF $2 \emptyset$ AC CB AD 9C CF $20 \quad 06$ CD90：B8 CB 6ø 2017 CD AD 9A 6F CD98：CF 8 DD 46 CF 782048 CC E6 CDA日： $58 \quad 60 \quad 2017$ CD AD 9A CF 20 CDA8：8D 48 CF 602017 CD 2036 CDB $0: 25$ CD 78 A5 6148 AD 9A DA CDB8：CF 8D E5 CD AD 9B CF 8D 42 CDC6：E6 CD A9 0085 FD 85 FE A6 CDC8：A2 12 A9 20 AC 9 C CF Fg D9 CDD0：02 A9 3020 AC CB E8 A9 EF CDD8： 0620 AC CB A 10 日б A9 34 5B CDE0：85 01 A2 37 AD FF FF 86 3B CDE8：01 20 AA CB EE E5 CD D 0 9A CDE0： 03 EE E6 CD C8 C 098906 D CDE8：E5 A9 00 20 AA CB 88 D0 5A CEg日：FA 18 A5 FD 690885 FD 2A CE08：90 D4 E6 FE A5 FE C9 08 B4 CE10：90 CC $68 \quad 85$ 01 58 60 A9 62 CE18：3F 85 FD A9 0085 FC A2 C3 CE20：12 20 AC CB E8 20 AC CB 0 E CE28：20 AA CB C6 FC D 6 E9 C6 4C CE30：FD D 6 F5 6026 E3 CC 2010 CE38：17CD $20 \quad 25 \mathrm{CD} 209 \mathrm{BCC} 1 \mathrm{E}$ CE40：20 17 CE 20 4A CE 20 F9 57 CE48：CE 60 A2 19 2Ø BA CB 09 D7 CE50：C 10 AC CB A9 20 A2 14 CF CE58：20 AC CB A9 06 E8 20 AC D5 CE60：CB AD 9A CF 85 FB AD 9B B2 CE68：CF 85 FC A2 12 A9 $00 \quad 2078$ CE76：AC CB E8 20 AC CB 85 Bl C7 CE78：A9 1985 9B A9 8785 9C AC CE80：A9 27 85 FE A2 60 2ø E2 95 CE88：CE 20 AA CB 20 C1 CE C6 14 CE90：FE D0 F1 A5 B1 D6 16 A2 1A CE98：ø0 20 E2 CE 2ø AA CB 20 EA

CEA0：CD CE C6 9C D0 DA A9 01 Cl CEA8：85 B1 4C 80 CE A9 00 85 A9 CEB0：B1 A2 0020 E2 CE 20 AA 0 F CEB8：CB 20 DB CE C6 9B D $\quad \mathrm{DC} A \mathrm{AF}$ CEC0：60 18 A5 FB 690885 FB 7 B CEC8：90 92 E6 FC 6038 A5 FC 98 CED6：E9 6185 FC A5 FB E9 374 C CED8：85 FB 6g E6 FB D 62 E6 C 6 CEE $0: F C \quad 609848$ A5 614878 E6 CEE8：A9 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}34 & 85 & 01 & \text { A2 } & 00 & \mathrm{~A} 1 & \mathrm{FB} & 7 \mathrm{D}\end{array}$ CEFG：AA $68 \quad 850168$ A8 8A 5812 CEF8： $6 \varnothing$ AD 9C CF 85 FB AD 9D D7 CFø日：CF 85 FC A9 26 A2 1220 F2 CE08：AC CB E8 A9 00 20 AC CB 4 E CF10：A9 E8 85 FD A9 6485 FE B6 CF18：20 E2 CE AA 29 日F A8 B9 95
 CF 28：8A $4 \mathrm{~A} \quad 4 \mathrm{~A} \quad 4 \mathrm{~A} \quad 4 \mathrm{~A}$ A8 $89 \quad 4 \mathrm{C} \quad 42$ CF30：CF 05 9B 20 AA CB E6 FB BC CF38：D 02 E6 FC C6 FD D6 D8 16 CF40：C6 FE D 0 D4 60 00 031487

 CF58：日1 Ø5 03 日E 00 3F ø1 2822 CF60：02 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}38 & 63 & 14 & 04 & 20 & 05 & 60 & 5 B\end{array}$ CF68：06 1907 1D 08 06 0907 5D CF70：日A 20 日B 07 日C 00 日D 0069
 CF80：17 $0818 \quad 2019 \begin{array}{lllllll}18 & \text { FO El }\end{array}$ CF88：1B $60 \quad 1 \mathrm{C} \quad 20 \quad 1 \mathrm{D} \quad 97 \quad 22 \quad 3 \mathrm{~F}$ C3 CF9日： $23 \begin{array}{llllllll}37 & 24 & 05 & 16 & 89 & \mathrm{FF} & 19 & 54\end{array}$ CF98：57 FF ø0 ø0 00 00 00 ø0 E3

## Program 2：RGB Demo

FG $1 \oslash$ REM COPYRIGHT 1989 COMPU TE！PUBLICATIONS INC．
\｛SPACE\}ALL RIGHTS RESERV ED
FR 20 IFOK $=$ ØTHENPOKE55，0：POKE5 6，80：CLR
$\mathrm{XQ} 3 \emptyset$ IEOK $=3$ THEN $70 \emptyset$
MA $4 \theta$ IFPEEK $(52033)=8$ THENOK $=1$
KB 50 IFOK＝ 0 THENOK＝1：LOAD＂RGB \｛SPACE\}KIT", 8,1
FD 60 IFOK＝1THENOK＝2：SYS520日 JD 70 GOTOI8
AD $80 \quad \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{Y} / 8) * 320+\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{X} / 8$ $) * 8+($ YAND 7$):$ POKEP，PEEK $(P$ ）OR2 $\uparrow(7-($ XAND 7$))$ ：RETURN
$K \mathrm{P} 9 \varnothing \operatorname{IFABS}(\mathrm{X} 2-\mathrm{X} 1)>A B S(Y 2-Y 1) \mathrm{T}$ HEN12g
RQ $100 \quad \mathrm{M}=(\mathrm{X} 2-\mathrm{X} 1) /(\mathrm{Y} 2-\mathrm{Y} 1)$ ：GOSUB $140: S P=(Y 1>Y 2 O R 1): X=X 1$
CG 110 FORY＝Y1TOY2STEPSP：GOSUB 80：$X=X+M:$ NEXTY：RETURN
BC $120 \mathrm{M}=(\mathrm{Y} 2-\mathrm{Y} 1) /(\mathrm{X} 2-\mathrm{X} 1):$ GOSUB $140: S P=(X 1>X 20 R 1): Y=Y 1$
BH 130 FORX＝X1TOX2STEPSP：GOSUB $8 \emptyset: Y=Y+M: N E X T X:$ RETURN
GH 140 IFNOT（（ $($ ABS $(M)<1)$ AND（X1 $>\times 2)$ ）OR（（ABS（M）＞1）AND（Y 1＞Y2）））THENRETURN
BJ $150 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X} 1: \mathrm{X} 1=\mathrm{X} 2: \mathrm{X} 2=\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y} 1: \mathrm{Y} 1$ $=Y 2: Y 2=Y:$ RETURN
PF $160 \mathrm{U}=1 /\left(\right.$ 土 $\left.^{\star} \mathrm{RX}\right): \mathrm{RI}=\mathrm{RY}$＊． 72
JS 176 FORT $=$ BTOESTEPU： $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{RX} * \mathrm{COS}$ $(T)+X 1: Y=R 1 * S I N(T)+Y 1: G$ OSUB8の：NEXTT：RETURN
MQ $18 \emptyset$ PRINT＂\｛CLR\} \{4 DOWN \} "TAB （13）＂RGB KIT DEMO＂
QB 190 PRINT＂ 22 DOWN\}THE \{RVS\} CAPS LOCK \｛OFF\} KEY NO W TOGGLES BETWEEN＂
MR $20 \theta$ PRINT＂THE FAST AND SLOW MODES．IN THE FAST＂
MR 210 PRINT＂MODE，THE COMPOSI TE SCREEN IS BLANKED．＂
SJ $22 \sigma$ PRINT＂YOU MUST SWITCH $Y$ OUR MONITOR TO RGB TO＂
EJ 230 PRINT＂SEE THE SCREEN．T HE \｛RVS\}COMMODORE \{OFF \} + \｛RVS \}SHIFT \{OFE \}"

HG 240 PRINT＂KEY COMBINATION I S STill ACTIVE IN RGB＂
MF 250 PRINT＂MODE．＂
AX 260 PRINT＂\｛2 DOWN\}SWITCH YO UR MONITOR TO RGB MODE \｛SPACE\}AND"
FH 270 PRINT＂THEN PRESS \｛RVS\}S PACE\｛OFE\} TO CYCLE THE \｛SPACE \}CHARACTER"
BF 280 PRINT＂COLORS．PRESS \｛RVS\} RETURN\{OFE\} TO CON TINUE＂：C＝1
PF 290 GETK\＄：IFKS＜＞＂＂ANDKS＜＞C HRS（13）THEN290
KX 300 IFK $="$＂THENSYS52006，C： $\mathrm{C}=(\mathrm{C}+1)$ AND 15 ：GOTO29 0
RS 310 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{9 DOWN\}LET S DO A SPEED TEST．DURI NG THE TEST，＂
MF 320 PRINT＂THE SCREEN FILLS \｛SPACE\}WITH RANDOM CHAR ACTERS．＂
SC 330 PRINT＂USE THE \｛RVS\}CAPS LOCK\｛OFE $\}$ KEY TO TOGGL E＂
AK $34 \emptyset$ PRINT＂BETWEEN EAST AND \｛SPACE\}SLOW MODES. THER E IS＂
PB 350 PRINT＂A MARKED DIFFEREN CE IN SPEED BETWEEN＂
CC 360 PRINT＂THE TWO MODES．TO EXIT THE TEST PRESS \｛3 SPACES\}\{RVS\}RETURN \｛OFE\}."
BE 376 GETKS：IEKS＝＂＂THEN37
EG 380 SYS52009，5
HQ 390 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}": Z=1024
JH 40日 C＝INT（RND（ 0 ）＊256）：POKEZ ，C
AA 410 GETK\＄：IFK\＄＝CHR\＄（13）THEN 440
PK $420 \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{Z}+1:$ IFZ 2024 THEN40 0
GB 430 GOTO 390
HA 440 SYS52009，20
DG 450 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}NORMALLY, TH E RGB SCREEN DISplays T HE＂
BE 460 PRINT＂SAME THING AS THE COMPOSITE SCREEN．＂
QA 476 PRINT＂IT CAN DISPLAY TH e Contents of memory＂
EP 480 PRINT＂ANYWHERE IN THE 6 4＇S ADDRESS SPACE．＂
JE 490 PRINT＂JUST FOR FUN，LET ＇S LOOK AT PART OE THE＂
EK 500 PRINT＂RAM USED BY THE B ASIC INTERPRETER．＂
PD $51 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}PRESS \{RVS\} RETURN\｛OFE\} TO CONTINUE

XA 520 GETK\＄：IFKS＝＂＂THEN520
QQ 530 SYS52012，0：SYS52009，5
CH 540 GETKS：IEKS＜＞CHRS（13）THE N540
CG 550 SYS52012，1024：SYS52009， $2 \varnothing$
CM 560 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}THE 64 HAS T WO CHARACTER SETS WHICH CAN＂
FB 570 PRINT＂BE TOGGLED IN AND OUT BY PRESSING THE＂
EM 580 PRINT＂\｛RVS $\}$ COMMODORE \｛OFE $\}+\{$ RVS $\}$ SHIET \｛OFE $\}$ K EYS．RGB KIT ALSO＂
AS 590 PRINT＂HAS TWO CHARACTER SETS．UNLIKE THE＂
DC 600 PRINT＂NORMAL 64 CHARACT ER SETS，RGB KIT＇S SETS

ER 610 PRINT＂CAN BE CHANGED VE RY EASILY．THIS PART＂
JM $62 \emptyset$ PRINT＂OF THE DEMO LOADS

A NEW CHARACTER SET＂
ES 630 PRINT＂WHICH REPLACES TH E UPPERCASE／LOWERCASE＂
EA 640 PRINT＂SET IN RGB MODE． \｛SPACE\}PRESS \{RVS\}COMMO DORE \｛OFF $\}+\{$ RVS $\}$ SHIFT \｛OFF\}";
BC 650 PRINT＂TO TOGGLE BETWEEN THE NEW SET AND THE＂
DQ 660 PRINT＂STANDARD SET．PRE SS \｛RVS\}RETURN\{OEF\} TO \｛SPACE\}CONTINUE."
CD 670 GETKS：IFK $\$="$＂THEN67 0
KA 680 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}LOADING CHAR ACTER SET＂
QX 690 PRINT＂PLEASE WAIT．．．＂： 0 K＝3：SYS52003：LOAD＂CHRSE T＂ 8 ， 1
HP 700 SYS52000：SYS52015，40960 ，1：PRINT＂\｛CLR\}
\｛11 SPACES\}CHARACTER SE T DEMO＂
GJ 710 FORZ $=\varnothing$ TO255：POKE11 $04+Z$ ， Z：NEXT
XP $72 \emptyset$ PRINT＂$\{10$ DOWN $\}$ THE QUIC K BROWN FOX JUMPED OVER ＂：PRINT＂THE LAZY DOG．＂
KK 730 GETK\＄：IEKS＜＞CHRS（13）THE N730
RX 740 SYS52003：SYS52000
FD 750 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}RGB KIT'S MO ST SPECTACULAR ABILITY \｛SPACE\}IS"
QF 760 PRINT＂ITS ABILITY TO DI SPLAY HI－RES SCREENS．＂
PH 770 PRINT＂A HI－RES SCREEN C an be taken from any＂
XJ 780 PRINT＂LOCATION IN THE 6 4＇S RAM，INCLUDING THE＂
EQ 790 PRINT＂RAM UNDER THE BAS IC ROM，KERNAL ROM AND＂
QB $8 \emptyset \emptyset$ PRINT＂I／O SPACE．PRESS
\｛SPACE\} \{RVS\}SPACE \{OFE\}
\｛SPACE\}TO GENERATE AND"
GF 810 PRINT＂DISPLAY A BITMAP
\｛SPACE\}SCREEN. PRESS
\｛RVS \}RETURN \{OFE \}"
JS $82 \emptyset$ PRINT＂TO EXIT THE DEMO．
KE 830 GETKS：IFK\＄く＞＂＂ANDK\＄＜＞C HRS（13）THEN83ø
GE 840 IFKS＝CHRS（13）THEN99ø
FC 850 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}PLEASE WAIT. ．．DRAWING＂
HE 860 FORI $=0$ TO 35 ：READA：POKE49 152＋I，A：NEXTI：SYS49152： $\mathrm{S}=32768$ ： $\mathrm{C}=31744$
EJ $870 \mathrm{Xl}=150: \mathrm{Yl}=85: \mathrm{RX}=75: \mathrm{RY}=\mathrm{R}$ $\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{B}=0: \mathrm{E}=2^{*} \mathrm{I}$ ：GOSUB16 0
PR $880 \mathrm{Xl}=115: \mathrm{Yl}=70: \mathrm{RX}=15: \mathrm{RY}=\mathrm{R}$ $X: B=0: E=2^{*} I$ ：GOSUB16 1
JB $890 \mathrm{Xl}=185: \mathrm{Yl}=70: \mathrm{RX}=15: \mathrm{RY}=\mathrm{R}$ $X: B=0: E=2$＊$I$ ：GOSUB16
EQ 900 Xl＝150：Y1＝90：RX＝60：RY＝5 $0: B=10^{*} I / 180: E=178 * 1 / 18$ Ø：GOSUB160
KQ $910 \mathrm{Xl}=150: \mathrm{Yl}=90: \mathrm{RX}=63: \mathrm{RY}=3$ 0：$B=20^{*} \mathrm{I} / 180: E=160 * I / 18$ 0：GOSUBI6ø
SQ $920 \mathrm{Xl}=75: \mathrm{Y} 1=150: \mathrm{X} 2=140: \mathrm{Y} 2=$ 162：GOSUB9 9 ： $\mathrm{Xl}=140$ ：Y1 $=1$ 62： $\mathrm{X} 2=160: \mathrm{Y} 2=162:$ GOSUB 9 8
JQ $930 \mathrm{Xl}=160: \mathrm{Y} 1=162: \mathrm{X} 2=225: \mathrm{Y} 2$ ＝150：GOSUB90：X1＝225：Y1＝ 150：X2 $=225$ ：Y $2=190$ ：GOSUB 90
JF $940 \mathrm{Xl}=225: \mathrm{Y} 1=190: \mathrm{X} 2=160: \mathrm{Y} 2$ ＝178：GOSUB90：X1＝160：Y1＝ 178： $\mathrm{X} 2=140: \mathrm{Y} 2=178:$ GOSUB 90
BH $950 \times 1=140: \mathrm{Y} 1=178: \times 2=75: \mathrm{Y} 2=$ 190：GOSUB90：X1＝75：Y1＝19

9：$\times 2=75: \times 2=150:$ GOSUB 90
FB $960 \mathrm{Xl}=140: \mathrm{Yl}=162: \mathrm{X} 2=140: \mathrm{Y} 2$ ＝178：GOSUB90：X1＝160：Y1＝ 162：X2＝160：Y2 $=178:$ GOSUB 90
CA 970 SYS52000：SYS52018，S，C
EP 980 GETK\＄：IFKS＜＞CHRS（13）THE N98．
XG 990 SYS5280日：PRINT＂\｛CLR\}END OE DEMO．＂：SYSS2003：END
RX 1000 DATA $169,0,168,162,32$ ， 153
CM 1010 DATA $0,128,200,208,250$ ， 238
ME 1020 DATA $7,192,202,208,244$ ，169
SQ 1030 DATA $48,160,0,162,4,15$ 3
HP 1040 DATA $0,124,200,208,250$ ， 238
EH 1050 dATA $25,192,292,208,24$
4，96

## Program 3：RGB Char Set


 A010：00 7C 66 7C 6666 7C 00 CA A918：00 3C $66 \quad 60 \quad 60 \quad 66$ 3C $60 \quad 50$ A020：00 78 6C 6666 6C 78 00 49 A $928: 007 \mathrm{E} \quad 607 \mathrm{C} \quad 60 \quad 607 \mathrm{E}$ 日0 5 E A030：00 7E 60 7C $60 \quad 60 \quad 60$ g0 2A A038：00 $3 \mathrm{E} \quad 60 \quad 60$ 6E 66 3E 00 A4 A040：00 $66 \quad 66 \quad 7 \mathrm{E} \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad$ ด0 69 A048：00 $7 \mathrm{FE} \quad 18 \quad 18 \quad 18 \quad 18$ 7E ดØ CB A050：00 06 06 06 A058：00 $66 \quad 6 \mathrm{C} 78 \quad 78 \quad 6 \mathrm{C} \quad 66 \quad 008 \mathrm{~A}$ A060：00 $60606060607 E$ 00 4D A068：00 $63 \quad 77 \quad 7 \mathrm{E} \quad 6 \mathrm{~B} \quad 63 \quad 63 \quad 00819$ A070：00 6676 7E 7 E 6E 66 90 7C A $078: 003 C 666666663 C \quad 0641$ A $980: 007 \mathrm{C} \quad 66 \quad 667 \mathrm{C} \quad 60 \quad 60$ 00 3 A
 A090：06 7C $66 \quad 66$ 7C $6 \mathrm{C} \quad 66$ g0 86


 АøВ0：ø0 $66 \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 66$ 3C 18 ø0 13 AøB8： $0063636 \mathrm{BB} 7 \mathrm{~F} 7763 \quad 0096$ AøCa：00 $66 \quad 66$ 3C $3 C \quad 66 \quad 66 \quad 0074$ AøC8：ø0 $66 \quad 66$ 3C 18 18 18 ø0 85
 AのD8：00 $3 \mathrm{C} \quad 30 \quad 30 \quad 30 \quad 303 \mathrm{C}$ ø0 EC AgE日：00 3C 60 Fg 6066 FC Øø E2

 AgE8：00 $18 \quad 307 \mathrm{FE} 3018$ 00 0010
 A108：00 18181818 00 18 ø0 C6 A110：ø0 6C 6C 6C ø0 øの øø øø C2 A118：00 $66 \mathrm{FF} 6666 \mathrm{FF} 66 \quad 00$ 5B A126：18 3 EE 60 3C 06 7C 18 ด0 21 A128：00 $66 \quad 6 \mathrm{C} \quad 18 \quad 30 \quad 66 \quad 46 \quad 90 \quad \mathrm{BB}$ A130：1C 36 1C $386 \mathrm{~F} \quad 66$ 3B 00 Al A138：00 $1818 \quad 180090600066$ A140：00 1C $38 \quad 30 \quad 30 \quad 38$ 1C 00 2 F A148：00 38 1C 日C 日C 1C 38 00 1F A150：00 66 3C FF 3 C 66 00 0030 A158：00 18 18 7E 1818 ø0 00 AD A160：日0 00 00 00 00 $1818 \quad 38$ 6C A168：00 日6 00 3C 00 00 00 ø0 6E A170：00 00 00 00 00 3838 00 05 A178：00 06 日C $18 \quad 3060$ øø ø0 43 A180：00 3C $66 \quad 6 \mathrm{E} \quad 76 \quad 66$ 3C 604 C A188：00 $18 \quad 38 \quad 181818780078$ A190：00 3C 66 日C 18 30 7E 90 EE A198：007E øC 18 øC 66 ЗС Ø0 Fø AlA0：00 日C 1C 3C 6C 7E ØC Ø0 A3 AlA8： $007 \mathrm{E} \quad 607 \mathrm{C} \quad 86 \quad 66$ 3C 00 Al A1B0：00 3C $60 \quad 7 \mathrm{C} \quad 66 \quad 66$ 3C 00 1C A1B8： 007 EE 日6 日C 18 30 30 日の FE
 A1C8：00 3C 66 3E ø6 ØC 38 øб 9 C


AlD8：00 00 $18180818 \quad 18 \quad 30 \quad 61$ AlE0：06 日C 18 30 18 ØC 06 Ø0 2D AlE8：00 00 7E 00007 E 0000 F 5 AlF0：60 3018 ØC 183060 ø0 76 AlF8： 06 3C 66 øC 18 ø0 18 ø日 C9 A200：00 00 ø0 FF FF 00000045 A208：08 1C 3E 7F 7F 1C 3 E 00 01 A210：18 $18181818181818 \quad 185$ A218：00 00 00 FF FE ø0 ø0 ø0 5D A220：00 00 FF FF 00 00 00 0065
 A230：00 00 日0 00 FF FF 000075 A238：30 $30 \quad 30 \quad 30 \quad 303030307 D$
 A248：00 00 00 E0 F0 3818184 C



 A270：03 07 日E 1C 3878 E 0 C 082
 A280：FF FF 03 83 Ø3 063 Ø3 0383 A288：00 3C 7E 7E 7E 7E 3C 00 EA A290：00 00 00 00 00 FF FF 00 D5 A298：36 7E 7E 7E 3E 1C 98 g6 33 A2A ： $606060606060 \quad 60 \quad 60$ E5 A2A8：00 00 00 07 0F 1 C 18 18 8F A2R0：C3 E7 7E 3C 3 C 7 E E7 C3 D4 A2B8：ø日 $3 \mathrm{C} 7 \mathrm{E} \quad 66 \quad 667 \mathrm{E} \quad 3 \mathrm{C}$ øø Е8 A2C0： $\begin{array}{lllllllll}18 & 18 & 66 & 66 & 18 & 18 & 3 C & \text { øø } & \text { E4 }\end{array}$ A2C8： $06 \quad 06 \quad 06 \quad 96 \quad 06 \quad 96 \quad 06 \quad 06 \quad$ 日E A2D0：08 1C 3 E 7 E 3E 1C 08 00 53 A2D8： 18 18 18 18 FF FF 181818 DB
 A2E8： $18 \begin{array}{lllllllll}18 & 18 & 18 & 18 & 18 & 18 & 18 & 2 \mathrm{E}\end{array}$

 А 300 ：00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0047
 A310：00 00 00 00 FF FF FF FF 57 A318：FF 00 06 00 00 00 00 005 F

 A $330:$ CC CC $\quad 33 \quad 33 \mathrm{CC}$ CC $33 \quad 33$ DD
 A 340 ： 00 00 00 00 CC CC 3333 BA A348：FF FE FC F8 FG EG C 088 8B

 | A $358: 18$ | 18 | 18 | $1 F$ | $1 F$ | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | A360：00 00 00 00 0F OF 日F 0F 89



 A380：00 $00601 \mathrm{~F} \quad 1 \mathrm{~F} 181818$ 5B A388：18 18 18 FF FF 60 gø 06 E4 A390： 08 00 00 FF FF 181818 18 18 A398：18 18 18 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { A8 } & \text { F8 } \\ 18 & 18 \\ 18 & 18 \\ \text { F4 }\end{array}$

 A3B $0: 87 \quad 67 \quad 67 \quad 97 \quad 67 \quad 97 \quad 97 \quad 97 \quad \mathrm{F7}$ А3B8：FF FF 00 00 00000000 FF




 A3E8：18 18 18 F8 F8 00 00 009 C

 A400：FF C3 $99 \quad 91919 \mathrm{~F}$ Cl FF 15 A408：FF E7 C3 99998199 FF 63 A418：FF $83 \quad 9983 \quad 99 \quad 9983 \mathrm{FF} \quad \mathrm{DF}$ A418： FF C3 99 9F 9 F 99 C 3 FE 6 A $\mathrm{A} 426: \mathrm{FF} \quad 87 \quad 93 \quad 99 \quad 99 \quad 9387 \mathrm{FF} 81$ A428： $\mathrm{FF} 819 \mathrm{~F} \quad 83 \quad 9 \mathrm{~F} \quad 9 \mathrm{~F} 81 \mathrm{FF} 7 \mathrm{C}$ A430： $\mathrm{FE} 819 \mathrm{~F} 83 \quad 9 \mathrm{~F} 9 \mathrm{~F} 9 \mathrm{~F}$ EF C 6 A438： FF Cl 9 E 9 F 9199 Cl EF 56 A440：FF $99 \quad 9981 \quad 9999 \quad 99 \mathrm{FF}$ Al A448： FF 81 E 7 E 7 E 7 E 781 FE 4 F A450：FF F9 F9 F9 F9 99 C3 FE B4 $\mathrm{A} 458: \mathrm{FF} \quad 99 \quad 93 \quad 8787 \quad 93 \quad 99 \mathrm{FF}$ Bø A460：FF 9 F 9 F 9 F 9 F 9 F 81 FF FD A468：FF $9 \mathrm{C} \quad 88 \quad 80949 \mathrm{C} 9 \mathrm{C}$ FF 42 A470： $\mathrm{FF} \quad 998981818199 \mathrm{FF}$ EE A478：FF C3 $99 \begin{array}{lllllllll}99 & 99 & 99 & \mathrm{C} 3 & \mathrm{FF} & 3 \mathrm{~A}\end{array}$

A480：FF 83999983 9F 9F FF 51 A488：FF C3 $99 \quad 99 \quad 99 \quad 93$ C 9 FF 3 E A490：FF $83 \quad 99 \quad 9983 \quad 93 \quad 99$ FF 25 A498：FF C3 9F C3 F9 F9 C3 FF 42 A4A9： FF 81 E7 E7 E7 E7 E7 FF 74 A4A8：FF 999999999981 FF 5 B $\mathrm{A} 4 \mathrm{~B} 6: \mathrm{FF} 999999 \quad 99$ C3 E7 FF 98 A4B8：FE 9C 9C 9480889 C FF 65 A4C6：FF 9999 C3 C3 9999 FF 97 A4C8：FF 99 99 C3 E7 E7 E7 FF 96 $\mathrm{A} 4 \mathrm{D} 0: \mathrm{FF} 81 \mathrm{~F} 3 \mathrm{E} 7 \mathrm{CF} 9 \mathrm{~F} 81 \mathrm{FF} 77$ A4D8： FF C3 CF CF CE CF C3 FE 4 F A4EØ：FF C3 9 F ØF $9 \mathrm{~F} \quad 99 \quad 03 \mathrm{FF} 69$ A4E8：FF C3 F3 F3 F3 F3 C3 FF D7 $\mathrm{A} 4 \mathrm{~F} 0: \mathrm{EF}$ E7 $7 \mathrm{C} 3 \quad 81 \mathrm{E} 7 \mathrm{E} 7 \mathrm{E} 7 \mathrm{FF} 73$ A4F8： EF E7 CE 81 CE E7 FF FF 6C A500： FF FF FF FF FF FF EF FF 4B A508：EF E7 E7 E7 E7 FE E7 FF D7 A510： FF 939393 FF FF FF FF EB A518： FF 99 ø0 $99 \begin{array}{lllllll}99 & \text { ø0 } & 99 & \mathrm{FF} & 63\end{array}$ A52日：E7 C1 9F C3 E9 83 E7 FF AD A528：FF 9993 E7 CF 99 B9 FF 23 A530：E3 C9 E3 C7 9099 C4 FF 4D A538：FF E7 E7 E7 FF FF FF FF F8 A540：FF E3 C7 CF CF C7 E3 FF DF A548：FF C7 E3 F3 F3 E3 C7 FF FF A550：FF 99 C3 00 C3 99 FF FF FE
 A560：FF FF FF FF FF E7 E7 C7 E2 A568： FF FF FF C3 FE FF FE EF EF A570： EF FF FF FF FF C7 C7 FF 6A A578：FF F9 F3 E7 CF 9F FF FF 3C A580：FF C3 $99 \begin{array}{lllllll}91 & 89 & 99 & \text { C3 } & \text { FF } & 43\end{array}$ A588： FF E7 C7 E7 E7 E7 81 FF 27 A590：FF C3 99 F3 E7 CF 81 FF C0 A598：FF 81 E3 E7 E3 99 C3 FF CE A5A0：EF E3 E3 C3 9381 F3 FF 2 C A5A8：FF 81 9F 83 E9 99 C3 FF 3E
 A5B8：FF 81 F9 F3 E7 CE CF FF 01 A5C $6: \mathrm{FF}$ C3 99 C3 99 99 C3 FF 27 A5C $8: \mathrm{FF}$ C3 99 C1 F9 F3 C7 7 FF 83 A5D0：FF FF E7 E7 FE E7 E7 FE 07 A5D8：FF EF E7 E7 FF E7 E7 CE DE A5E6：F9 F3 E7 CF E7 F3 E9 FF 23 A5E8：EF FF 81 FF EF 81 FF FF 6A A5F0： 9 F CF E7 F3 E7 CE 9F FE F9 A5F8：FE C3 99 F3 E7 FE E7 FF B6 A60日：FF FF FF 00 Ø0 FF FF FF 4D A608：F7 E3 C1 80 80 E3 C1 EF Al A610：E7 E7 E7 E7 E7 E7 E7 E7 5D A618： FF FF FF øø $\emptyset \emptyset \mathrm{FF}$ FF FF 65 A620：FF FF $\emptyset \emptyset \emptyset 6$ FF FF FF FF 6D A628：FF 90 g 0 FF FF FF FF FF 75 A630：FF FF FF FF 0000 FE FF 7D A638：CF CF CF CF CF CF CE CF 85 A640：F3 F3 E3 F3 F3 F3 F3 F3 8D A648：FF FF FF 1F 日F C7 E7 E7 D6 A650：E7 E7 E3 F6 F8 FF FF EF DE A658：E7 E7 C7 $\mathrm{OF}_{\mathrm{F}}$ 1F FE FF FF 76 A $660: 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 00 \quad 00 \mathrm{EF}$ A668： 3 F 1F 8F C7 E3 F1 E8 FC 61 A670：FC F8 F1 E3 C7 8F $1 \mathrm{~F} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F}$ E 0 A $678: 00 \quad 06 \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 3 \mathrm{E} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 56$ A680： 00 0ן FC FC FC FC FC FC 10 A688：FF C3 81818181 C 3 FF A8 A690：FF FF FF FF FF 0000 FF DD A698：C9 $80 \quad 8080$ Cl E3 F7 FF 9ø A6A ： 9 F 9F 9 F 9 F 9 F 9 F 9 F 9F ED A6A8：FF FF FF F8 F® E3 E7 E7 54 A 6 B ：$: 3 \mathrm{C} \quad 18 \quad 81 \mathrm{C} 3 \mathrm{C} 3 \quad 81 \quad 18 \quad 3 \mathrm{C} 1 \mathrm{~F}$ $\mathrm{A} 6 \mathrm{~B} 8: \mathrm{FF} \quad \mathrm{C} 3 \quad 81 \quad 99 \quad 9981 \mathrm{C} 3 \mathrm{FF} \quad 1 \mathrm{~B}$ $\mathrm{A} 6 \mathrm{C} 0: \mathrm{E} 7 \mathrm{E} 79999 \mathrm{E} 7 \mathrm{E} 7 \mathrm{C} 3 \mathrm{FF}^{2 \mathrm{~F}}$ A6C8：F9 F9 E9 F9 F9 F9 F9 F9 16 A6D6：F7 E3 C1 80 Cl E3 E7 FF E6 A6D8：E7 E7 E7 00 00 E7 E7 E7 68 A6EG： $3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F}$ CE CE $\quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F}$ CE CF FA A6E8：E7 E7 E7 E7 E7 E7 E7 E7 36 A6F0：FF FF EC C1 89 C9 C9 FF 01
 A 706 ：FE FF FF FF FF FF FF FF 4 F

 A718：$\emptyset \emptyset$ FF FF FF FF FF FF EF 67 A720：FE FF FF FF FF FF FF 606 F

A728：3F $3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F}$ 3F 3 F 77 A730：33 33 CC CC 3333 CC CC 19 A738：FC FC FC FC FC FC FC FC 87 A740：FF FF FF FF 3333 CC CC 5C A748：00 $01 \quad 63 \quad 07 \quad 0 \mathrm{~F}$ 1F $3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 7 \mathrm{~F} 9 \mathrm{~B}$ A750：EC FC FC FC FC FC EC FC 9 F A758：E7 E7 E7 E6 E6 E7 E7 E7 FE
 A768：E7 E7 E7 E6 E0 FF FF FF B7 A770：EF FF FF $97 \quad 87 \mathrm{E} 7 \mathrm{E} 7 \mathrm{E} 7 \mathrm{BE}$ A778：FF FF FF FF FF FF 00 Ø0 C7 A780：FF FF FF E 0 E $\emptyset$ E7 E7 E7 3C A788：E7 E7 E7 0060 FE FF FF C2 A790：EF FF FF 0600 E7 E7 E7 37 A798：E7 E7 E7 $67 \quad 97$ E7 E7 E7 D2 A7A0： $3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 3 \mathrm{E} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F}$ EF
 A7B6：F8 E8 F8 F8 F8 F8 E8 E8 FE A7B8： 00 00 FE FF FF FF FF FF Ø8 A7C $0: 00$ 0 00 FF FF FF FF FF 10 A7C8： FF FF FF FF FF 06 gø 0018 A7D日：FC FC FC FC FC FC 00 Ø0 29

 A7E8：E7 E7 E7 $07 \quad 67 \mathrm{EF}$ FF FF CB A7F0： 0 E 日F 日F 日F FF FF FF FF 5 E


## BEFORE TYPING <br> Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How to Type In COMPUTEI＇s Gazette Programs，＂ elsewhere in this issue．

## Boot Maker

## Article on page 31.

PB 100 REM COPYRIGHT 1989 COMP UTE！PUBLICATIONS，INC． \｛2 Spaces \}all Rights RE SERVED
QR 110 PRINT＂$\{C L R\}$＂TAB（12）＂COP YRIGHT 1989＂：PRINTTAB（6 ）＂COMPUTE！PUBLICATIONS INC．
MA $12 \emptyset$ PRINTTAB（9）＂ALL RIGHTS \｛SPACE \}RESERVED.
JE 130 FORJ $=4000$ TO 4113：READX
MS $140 \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{T}+\mathrm{X}$ ：POKEJ， X
EX 150 NEXTJ
EQ 160 IFT＜＞13861THENPRINT＂ERR OR IN DATA＂：STOP
FF 176 PRINT＂\｛2 DOWN $\}$
JK 180 PRINTTAB（14）＂64 BOOTER＂
FG 190 SYS 4000
AF 200 INPUT＂\｛2 DOWN\}FILENAME \｛SPACE\}OF PROGRAM TO bO OT＂；AS
EH $210 \mathrm{~N}=872: \operatorname{GOSUB} 390$ ：POKE833，
SX 220 INPUT＂IS IT BASIC（ $\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}$ ） ＂；AS
PJ 230 IF AS＝＂N＂THEN250
JE 240 POKE850，234：POKE828，0：G OTO35
HD 250 INPUT＂ENTER SYS ADDRESS ＂；A
PG 260 FORI $=1$ TO 4
JB $270 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{A} / 16: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{A}): \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{X}$
MG 280 IFY $>$ OTHENY $=\mathrm{Y} * 16: \mathrm{A}=\mathrm{X}$
FH 290 IFI $=1$ THENVI $=Y$
BG 3gø IFI $=2$ THENVI $=\mathrm{V} 1+16$＊ Y
AF 310 IFI $=3$ THENV $2=Y$
MK 32 IFI $=4$ THENV $2=\mathrm{V} 2+16 * \mathrm{Y}$
KG 330 NEXT
CF 340 POKE $851, \mathrm{~V} 1:$ POKE $852, \mathrm{~V} 2$
QM 350 INPUT＂NAME OF THE NEW B OOT PROGRAM＂；AS

CG 360 N＝4113：GOSUB390：POKE408 5，M
FJ 370 SYS 4075
HS 380 END
HP $390 \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{A} \$)$
PD 400 FORI $=1$ TOM
QS 410 YS＝LEFT $(A \$, I)$
DH $420 \mathrm{X} \$=$ RIGHT $\$(\mathrm{Y} \$, 1)$
HF $430 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{X} \$)$
JA 440 POKEN＋I，B
ER 450 NEXT
KD 460 RETURN
EJ 476 DATA $169,52,141,44,3,16$ 9，3，141，45，3，160，54，185 ，181，15，153，51，3，136，28 8
EC 480 DATA $247,96,32,138,255$ ， $169,2,162,8,160,255,32$ ， 186，255，169， $0,160,3,162$
ES 490 DATA $165,32,189,255,169$ ， $0,162,1,160,8,32,213,2$ 55，76，162，0，189，101，3，1 57
XH 500 DATA $119,2,232,224,4,20$ $8,245,169,4,133,198,96$ ， 82，85，78，13，169，2，162，8
AJ 510 DATA $160,255,32,186,255$ ，169，3，160，16，162，18，32 ，189，255，169，44，133，254 ，169
DS 520 DATA $3,133,255,169,254$ ， $162,128,166,3,32,216,25$ 5，32，138，255，96

## Screen Play

Article on page 54.

## Program 1：Bounce

SA 900 REM COPYRIGHT 1989 COMP UTE！PUBLICATIONS，INC． －all Rights reserved
QP $91 \varnothing$ REM＊＊BOUNCE＊＊
PQ 920 FORA $=49617$ TO $49869:$ READA A：POKEA，AA：NEXT
RP 930 DATA12 $2,169,246,141,2 \emptyset$ ， 3，169，193
DS 940 DATA141，21，3，173，17，208 ，41，127，141
FF 950 DATA17，208，173，116，194， 141，18，208
SP 960 DATA169，1，141，26，208，16 9，127，141
RF 976 DATA13，220， $88,96,162,1$ ， 224，8，240
CQ 980 DATA $32,189,119,194,141$ ， 22，208，238
RJ 996 DATA $247,193,24,160,0,18$ 5，116，194
XQ 1000 DATA125，128，194，141，18 ，208，169，1
RM 1010 DATA141，25，208，104，168 ，104，170，104
KK 1020 DATA64，173，119，194，141 ，22，208，169
AA 1030 DATA1，141，247，193，238， 7，194，173，7
PE 1040 DATA194， $201,3,208,5,16$ 9，0，141，7
CH 1050 DATA194，176，189，136，19 4，208，23，24
QH 1060 DATA $254,116,194,189,11$ 6，194，141，18
M： 1076 DATA208，221，139，194，20 8，28，169，1
DC 1080 DATA157，136，194，76，103 ，194，24，222
XH 1090 DATA116，194，189，116，19 4，141，18，208
hD 1100 DATA221，142，194，208，5，

169，0， 157
AJ 1110 DATA136，194，169，1，141， 25，208，173，7
PG 1126 DATA194，2ø8， $165,76,49$ ， 234，99，117
HH 1130 DATA233，200，202，204，20 6，207，206
QE 1140 DATA $204,202,200,0,2,4$ ， 6，8，10，12，14
MF 1150 dATA1， $0,1,99,166,233,5$ Ø，117，184，$\varnothing$
FX 1160 SYS 49617

## Program 2：Waves

EA 1066 REM COPYRIGHT 1989 COM PUTE！PUBLICATIONS，IN C．－all Rights reserv ED
FP 1070 REM WAVES
PQ 1080 FORA $=49810 \mathrm{TO} 49973$ ：READ AA：POKEA，AA：NEXT
BF 1090 DATA120，169，183，141，20 ，3，169，194
RA 1100 DATA141，21，3，173，17，2ø 8，41，127，141
RG 1110 DATA17，208，173，35，195， 141，18，208
PB 1120 DATA169，1，141，26，208，1 69，127，141
SH 1136 DATA13，220，88，96，162，1 ，224，8，24ø
DQ 1146 DATA $34,189,36,195,141$ ， 22，208，238
GA 1150 datal $84,194,24,173,35$ ， 195，125，45
BD 1160 DATA195，201，252，176，43 ，141，18，208
AK 1170 DATA169，1，141，25，208，1 64，168，194
XS 1180 DATA170，164，64，173，36， 195，141，22
CB 1190 DATA208，169，1，141，184， 194，173，35
XG 1200 datal $95,201,210,176,22$ ，165，40，141
FB 1216 DATA $35,195,141,18,268$ ， 76，212，194
JF 1220 datail3， $36,195,141,22$ ， 208，169，1
FD 1230 DATA141，184，194，238，11 ，195，169，35
GB 1240 DATA201，75，208，5，169，3 5，141，11，195
MP 1250 DATA141，35，195，141，18， 208，169，1
XD 1260 DATAl41，25，208，76，49，2 34，35，206
MH 1276 DATA $2 \emptyset 1,2 \sigma 2,203,264,2 \emptyset$ 3，202，201
PC 1280 DATA200， $0,3,6,9,12,15$ ， 19，22，$\varnothing$
HC 1290 SYS 49810

## Program 3：off

EK 2000 REM COPYRIGHT 1989 COM PUTE！PUBLICATIONS，IN C．－all Rights reserv ED
MM 2016 REM OFE
GA 2020 FORA $=49974$ TO50067：READ AA：POKEA，AA：NEXT
SH 2030 DATA120，169，49，141，20， 3，169，234
JX 2040 DATA141，21，3，169，8，141 ，22，208，169
KX 2050 DATA $0:$ REM COLOR
RB 2060 DATA141
GR 2070 DATA 32 ：REM SCREEN
JJ 2080 DATA $208,169,0,141,26,2$ ＠8

AQ 2696 DATA169，129，141，13，220 ，88，96， 6
AM 2100 SYS 49974

## Slap Shot

See instructions in article on page 14 before typing in．
9801： $0 \mathrm{~B} \quad 08 \quad \mathrm{C} 5 \quad 07 \quad 9 \mathrm{E} \quad 32 \quad 30 \quad 36 \quad 16$ 0809：32 06 ø0 00 00 A9 05 8D 7ø 9811：50 63 A9 10885103 A9 A1 9819：90 8D 3C 63 8D 3D 93 A9 55 0821：66 8D 63 Ø3 AD 00 DC 2984 9829：18 FG F9 AD 01 DC 291875 8831：F6 F2 26 8E 08 A9 90 8D D7 6839：3C 93 8D 3D 03 20 F3 6A 38 9841：2の 75 ØA 20 C5 9920 5C F6 0849：10 20 D3 日C 20 AB 10 AD 22 6851：41 63 C9 92 D 618 AD 3C 9A 6859： 03 CD 3D $63 \mathrm{D} \emptyset 10$ AD 3 E 96 9861： 63 D ■ 日B AD $3 \mathrm{~F} 93 \mathrm{D} \varnothing 6611$ 9869：2の B6 15 4C 3 E 日8 AD 40 4C 0871：63 CD 3C 63 F 0 AE CD 3D 49 9879： 63 Fg A9 AD 3E $63 \mathrm{D} \varnothing \mathrm{BD}$ B4 9881：AD $3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 93 \mathrm{D} 6 \mathrm{B8}$ AD $41 \mathrm{~g} \quad \mathrm{~A} 7$ 0889：Fg B3 4C 25 08 A2 06 8E 34 ब891：2の D $\varnothing 8 \mathrm{E} 21 \mathrm{D} \varnothing 8 \mathrm{E} 15 \mathrm{D} \varnothing 85$ 9899：BD 021626 D2 FF E8 E6 17 98A1：A2 D 6 F5 A9 908502 AD 58
 68B1：8D A7 05 AD 3C 6329 6F 3D 98B9： 69 30 8D A8 65 AD 3D 63 F2 g8Cl： $4 \mathrm{~A} \quad 4 \mathrm{~A} \quad 4 \mathrm{~A} \quad 4 \mathrm{~A} \quad 69 \quad 30 \quad 8 \mathrm{D} \quad \mathrm{Bg} \quad 4 \mathrm{C}$ ø8C9： 05 AD $3 \mathrm{D} \quad 63 \quad 29$ 日F $69 \quad 3067$ 98D1：8D B1 $\quad 05$ AD 5063 4A 4A FD 98D9：4A 4A $99 \quad 368 D \mathrm{DC} 94 \mathrm{AD} 5 \mathrm{~B}$ 98E1：50 $93 \quad 29$ ØF 99 30 8D DD F2 08E9： 04 AD $51 \quad 03 \quad 4 \mathrm{~A} 4 \mathrm{~A} 4 \mathrm{~A} 4 \mathrm{~A} 1 \mathrm{C}$ 68F1： 99 36 8D 2F 65 AD 5103 BB 98F9：29 日F $69 \quad 30$ 8D $3665 \quad 20$ DD 9901：A9 99 AD 00 DC 29 1F 49 F2 9999：1F 85 FB AD 01 DC 29 1F 53 9911：49 1F 65 FB 85 FB A6 62 5B 9919：29 04 FG 1478 F8 38 BD F5 9921：50 03 E9 61 9D 5063 D8 76 9929：58 D 65 A9 61 9D 58 63 F8 6931：A5 FB 29 08 F0 1478 F8 7C 6939：18 BD $50 \quad 0369$ 01 9D 50 DB 0941：03 D8 589065 A9 99 9D BE 6949：50 03 A5 FB 2903 F6 2414 6951：A5 $62 \quad 49 \quad 018502$ A2 0669 6959：BD D7 644980 9D D7 6483 9961：E8 EG 64 D6 F3 A2 60 BD 95 0969：27 054980 9D 2705 E8 FD 9971：E6 65 D 0 F3 A5 FB 2910 0E 9979：D6 63 4C D4 98 A6 62 D 6 3B $0981: 1 \mathrm{~B}$ A9 62 8D 4183 A9 99 A7 0989：8D $40 \quad 63$ A9 00 8D 3F 9325 6991：AD 5063 8D 3E 63 A9 3C 55 9999：8D 52 03 60 A9 60 8D 4117 99A1： 63 AD 5163 8D $46 \quad 6360 \mathrm{CE}$ 99A9：A2 40 A 6088 D 6 FD CA 7F 99B1：D 0 FA 60 A 61688 D 0 FD 43 99B9：60 A2 80 Ag $0088 \mathrm{D} \varnothing \mathrm{FD} 80$ 99C1：CA D6 FA 60 AD 4183 F 0 3C 99C9： 05 A9 62 8D 41 63 A9 0 BB 56 99D1：8D 42 g3 8D 43 g3 8D 55 日B 99D9：03 8D 5603 A9 0F 8D 44 B4 99E1： 63 8D 45 g3 8D 46 g3 8D CA 09E9：47 63 8D 4803 8D 4903 7A 69F1：8D $57 \quad 038 \mathrm{D} 4 \mathrm{~A} 938 \mathrm{D} 4 \mathrm{~B} 9 \mathrm{E}$ 99F9： 03 A9 608 D 4 E 63 8D 4 F B9 9A01：03 8D 58 63 8D 5963 8D 9A gA09：53 63 8D 54 63 8D 5A 9384 ＠A11：A9 65 8D 4C 63 A9 6A 8D 12 9A19：4D 03 A2 $\emptyset \square 8 \mathrm{E} 64$ Ø3 8E 83 ØA21：65 63 8E 5B 63 8E 62934 A ＠A29：E8 8E $60 \quad 03$ 8E 61 Ø3 A9 3B ＠A31： 64 8D 5C 63 8D 5D 63 8D DB 9A39：5E 63 8D 5F 63 8D 67 Ø3 65 gA41：A9 ø6 8D 66 Ø3 A2 00 8A F 0 ØA49：9D 00 D4 E8 E $\emptyset 18$ D 0 F8 57

ØA51：A9 日F 8D 18 D4 A9 F3 8D F3 のA59： 06 D4 A9 08 8D gC D4 A9 4B 6A61：FA 8D 14 D4 A9 03 8D 98 A2 0A69：D4 A9 20 8D g1 D4 A9 3F 1D ØA71：8D ØF D4 6Ø A2 Øø BD 2768 ØA79：17 9D 60 3C BD 2718 9D 9C ØA81：$\emptyset \emptyset$ 3D BD 27 19 9D $0 \emptyset \quad 3 \mathrm{E}$ 8C ØA89：BD E7 19 9D Øø 3F E8 Dø 13 ØA91：E5 A9 3E 8D 1C D 6 A9 $001 B$ ØA99：8D 17 D $\emptyset$ 8D 1B D 6 8D 1D 81 ØAA1：D 6 A9 Ø1 8D 25 D $\emptyset$ A9 5F A ØAA9：8D 15 DØ A2 99 AØ Ø2 A9 86 ØABl：Ø6 8E 26 D 0 8D 28 Dの 8D 7A ØAB9：2A D $\emptyset$ 8C $29 \mathrm{D} \emptyset$ 8C 2B D $\emptyset$ 1B ØAC1：A2 67 8E 27 D 0 A9 日C 8D FE ØAC9：20 DØ 8D 21 D 0 A9 9B 8D B6 gAD1：2D D $\emptyset \quad$ A2 $\quad$ gן BD A4 16 9D 4 F ØAD9：Ø冋 DØ E8 EØ ØE D 0 F5 A9 96 ＠AE1：10 8D 10 D 10 A2 $\emptyset \emptyset$ BD B2 B3 ØAE9：16 9D F8 97 E8 E 067 D 0 A9 ØAF1：F5 60 A9 9320 D2 FF A2 76 gAF9： 00 BD B9 1620 D2 FF E8 4B
 ØB69： 22 2 2 Fg FF A2 ØØ BD C2 A9日B11：16 $2 \emptyset$ D2 FF E8 E $\emptyset 08$ D 040 ØB19：F5 18 A2 01 AØ $0 \emptyset 20$ FØ CA ดB21：FF A2 ØØ BD CA 16 20 D2 7D GB29：FF E8 E G GF D 0 F5 18 A2 27
日B39：BD D9 16 2g D2 FF E8 Eg B2 ØB41：0F DØ F5 AD $41 \quad 03 \mathrm{~F} 015 \mathrm{B9}$ ØB49：18 A2 Ø1 A 0 ØF 20 F 0 FF 19 ØB51：A2 $\quad \emptyset \quad \mathrm{BD}$ E8 $16 \quad 2 \emptyset \mathrm{D} 2 \mathrm{FF}$ D5 ØB59：E8 EØ ØC D D 5 A2 ØØ A9 8E ØB61：E2 9D $78 \quad 04$ A9 62 9D C 072日B69： 97 A9 Øø 9D 78 D8 9D Cø 6A ఏB71：DB E8 EØ 28 D 0 E9 A9 AØ 70 ØB79：85 EB 85 ED A9 8485 EC 47 ØB81：A9 D8 85 FE A2 Ø0 $86 \quad 0267$

 ØB99：90 ø2 A9 ØC 91 FD AØ 27 5B ØBAl： 91 FD A9 E1 91 FB E6 02 9F ØBA9：18 A5 FB 692885 FB 8520 ØBB1：FD A5 EC 69 øด 85 FC 49 BF ØBB9：DC 85 FE A5 02 C 914 DØ ØA ØBC1：C7 A9 EC 8D 78 Ø4 A9 FB BF gBC9：8D 9F 94 A9 FC 8D C 09750 9BD1：A9 FE 8D E7 07 A2 Øø A9 19 ØBD9：冋F 9D F2 D9 9D 1A DA 9D 83 9BE1：42 DA 9D 6A DA E8 E＠ 04 6A ØBE9：D $\emptyset$ ED A9 55 8D F2 05 8D 3E ØBE1：1B 06 A2 49 8E F5 05 8E E4 बBE9：1C 06 E8 8E 6A 06 8E 4371 9C01： 06 E8 8E 6D 06 8E $44 \quad 06$ F7 ØC09：A2 42 8E 1A 06 8E 1D 0621 ดC11：8E 4296 8E 4506 E8 8E 4D日C19：F3 05 8E F4 05 8E 6B 06 CC ØC21：8E 6C $\quad 6660$ AD $42 \quad 03 \quad 8564$ ดC29：02 A2 Øŋ A5 Ø2 C9 08 90 1D gC31：92 A9 98 A8 B9 1E 17 9D 52 gC39：32 04 E8 A5 62 Fg 07 38 FC gC41：E9 Ø8 Bg 02 A9 Øด 85 Ø2 Eg ØC49：EØ Ø3 DØ DF A2 ØØ AD 43 5E ØC51：03 85 Ø2 A5 Ø2 C9 日8 90 BE ดC59：02 A9 08 A8 B9 1E 17 9D 7A 0C61：4D Ø4 E8 A5 02 EØ 0738 B2 gC69： E 9 g8 $\mathrm{B} \emptyset \quad 02 \mathrm{~A} 9$ Øø $85 \quad 92 \quad 09$ 9C71：E E 03 D D DF AD 41 03 Fg 3C 0C79：2C AD 3E 03 4A 4A 4A 4A 65 ØC81： 09 30 8D 3C 94 AD 3 E 日3 F5 ØC89：29 ØF Ø9 30 8D 3D Ø4 AD 35日C 91： $3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 03$ 4A 4A 4A 4A $69 \quad 30 \mathrm{~B} 5$ ØC99：8D 3F $\quad 64 \mathrm{AD} 3 \mathrm{~F}$ Ø3 29 ØF 0 B ØCA1： 69 3Ø 8D $40 \quad 04$ AD 3C 0352 ØCA9：4A 4A 4A $4 \mathrm{~A} \quad 09 \quad 30 \quad 8 \mathrm{D} \quad 05$ 90
 ØCB9：8D $06 \quad \emptyset 4$ AD 3D Ø3 4A 4A 4A ØCC1：4A $4 \mathrm{~A} \quad 09 \quad 30 \quad 8 \mathrm{D} \quad 26 \quad 04 \mathrm{AD} 70$ ØCC9：3D 0329 ØF 99 30 8D 27 A2 ดCD1：$\varnothing 4 \quad 60 \quad 20 \quad 25$ 日C 2 日 6 BA 09 B9日CD9：2の BA 09 A9 11 8D 12 D4 24 ØCE1：20 BA 09 A9 2 2 8D 12 D4 A4
 ØCF1：41 $\emptyset_{3} \quad 20$ FC $13 \quad 20$ 9B 13 A2

ØCF9： 20 BF 1420 B8 $10 \quad 20 \quad 78 \quad 55$
 ØD09：B4 09 AD $41 \quad 03$ C9 02 Fg BD ØD11：39 AE g D D E G ØE D 1778 ＠D19：AD 10 D $2901 \mathrm{D} \emptyset 1078$ 9E ØD21：F8 18 AD 3D 0369 Ø1 8D 94 ØD29：3D $\quad 33$ D8 58 4C 4B 9D AE 9B ØD31：Ø0 D D E 0 4A D $\emptyset$ BC AD 1025 9D39：D $\quad 29$ 01 F の B 578 F 818 CE ＠D41：AD 3C Ø3 69 Ø1 8D 3C＠3 F1 ØD49：D8 58 A9 11 8D 12 D4 20 AA ØD51： 25 ØC AD 41 03 $\mathrm{F} \emptyset \quad 05$ A9 5A ØD59： 02 8D $41 \quad 63$ 20 AB 10 20 20 ØD61：BA 09 A9 20 8D 12 D4 20 D 0 0D69：BA 0920 BA 0920 BA 09 1A ఏD71：20 BA 69 20 BA 9960 CE F6 ØD79：56 03 AD 56 Ø3 D 042 A9 24 D81：日A 8D 56 ด3 A2 日g 86 g2 23 ØD89：AD 53 Ø3 D 0 Ø3 20 F9 ØD 56 ดD91：E6 Ø2 AD $54 \quad 03 \mathrm{D} \emptyset \quad 03$ 2の 1C のD99：F9 ØD CE 55 Ø3 AD 55 Ø3 9F 9DA1：Dg 1F A9 30 8D 55 g3 AE 9A ØDA9：42 Ø3 E8 EØ 18 9Ø Ø2 A2 7A のDB1：18 8E 42 Ø3 AE 43 Ø3 E8 65 ดDB9：E $018 \quad 90 \quad 02$ A2 18 8E $43 \begin{array}{llllll}182\end{array}$ ดDC1：03 CE 67 03 AD 67 日3 D 010 ดDC9：11 A9 62 8D 67 g3 A9 øø 8A ØDD1：85 02 2の 9 E ＠F E6 02 2の 55 gDD9：9E 日F 2025 日C CE 57 ด3 AA ODE1：AE 58 g3 AD 57 日3 D O OC 19 DDE9：A9 82 8D 57 03 E8 E 0422 ØDF1：D $\emptyset 62$ A2 $0 \emptyset 8 \mathrm{E} 58$ Ø3 6085 gDF9：A6 02 BD 4C $03 \quad 29$ 日C $F$ O 0 2A gE01：71 DE 46 Ø3 BD 46 ब3 D 064 ØE 09：69 BD 44 g3 9D 46 g3 E 0 EE日E11： 01 Fg 31 AD 4 C 032904 AF
 ØE 21：AD $10 \mathrm{D} \emptyset \quad 69 \quad 02$ 8D $10 \mathrm{D} \emptyset \quad \mathrm{F} 9$ ØE 29：8C 02 Dの 4C 73 日E AC Ø2 1A ØE31：D $08 \mathrm{C} 8 \mathrm{FF} \mathrm{D} \emptyset$ Ø8 AD 10 Ø2 ØE 39：D 29 FD 8D 10 D 8 C Ø2 7F GE41：D 4 C 73 gE AD 4D 03 29 F 9
 ØE51：08 AD 10 D® 6984 8D 10 6F ØE 59：DG 8C 94 DG 4C 73 日E AC 87
日E 69：10 D 29 FB 8D 10 D の 8 C 81
日E79：03 F Ø 35 DE 4A 03 BD 4A ØC日E 81： 93 D $\emptyset$ 2D $B D 4893$ 9D 4A A8
 ØE91：AC $65 \mathrm{D} \emptyset \quad \mathrm{BD} 4 \mathrm{C}$ Ø3 29 Ø1 FC
 ØEA1：D D Ø1 C8 EØ Ø1 DØ 06 8C 71
日EB1：A6 02 BD 日0 DC 29 日F 49 4C ØEB9：ØF 85 FB BD 44 Ø3 85 FC 50 ØEC1：BD 48 Ø3 85 FD BD 4 C 03 9 A日EC9：85 FE A5 FB 29 01 Fの 日C 18 ＠ED1：A5 FE 29 Ø1 D 064 C6 FD D7 0ED9：C6 FD E6 FD A5 FB $29 \quad 0207$ ØEE1：Fの ØC A5 FE 29 Ø2 D 0415 ØEE9：C6 FD C6 FD E6 FD A5 FB 18 ØEF1：29 04 FG 日C A5 FE $29 \quad 04 \quad 02$ ดEF9：D6 64 C6 FC C6 FC E6 FC 1D ØF01：A5 FB 29 g8 Fg gC A5 EE 98 ØF09：29 Ø8 D® 04 C6 FC C6 FC CC 0F11：E6 EC A5 FC D 0 O2 A9 0149 ØF19：85 FC A5 FD D 02 A9 g1 B ＠F21：85 FD A5 FC C9 $10 \mathrm{D} \emptyset$ ØA 40 ØF 29：A9 ØF 85 FC A5 FE 49 ØC 28日F31：85 FE A5 FD C9 10 DØ ØA A6 ดF39：A9 日F 85 FD A5 FE 49 Ø3 3F日F41：85 EE A6 日2 A5 EC 9D 4477 ØF49： 63 A5 FD 9D 48 Ø3 A5 FE 84日F51：9D 4C 03 A6 02 BC 59 03 D4日F59：B9 E7 1A 85 FC A5 FB 2989 0F61：03 F 0 ØA 85 FD A5 FC 2980 0F69：日C 65 FD 85 EC A5 FB 2986 ØF71：ØC F 0 日 85 FD A5 FC 2915 ØF79： 63 Ø5 FD 85 FC Ag 00 B9 96 ØF81：E7 1A C5 FC Fg g3 C8 D 98 ØF89：F6 98 9D 59 Ø3 GA ØA 18 FE ØF91：6D 58 Ø3 AA BD EB 1A A6 FE日F99： 02 9D F9 Ø7 60 A6 62 BD 2F

 ØFB1：$\emptyset 9$ DØ A5 FB 29 Ø1 Fg 01 2D日FB9：88 A5 FB 29 g2 F 6 g1 C8 36
 ØFC9：CE ØF 8C $07 \mathrm{D} \emptyset 60$ A9 8 $8 \mathrm{~F} \emptyset$ ØFD1：CD 07 D 90 93 8D 97 D 9 E8
 ØFE1：A9 $\mathrm{B} \emptyset \mathrm{CD} 97 \mathrm{D} 0 \mathrm{~B} \emptyset \quad 93$ 8D 98 ØFE9： $07 \mathrm{D} \emptyset \mathrm{CD} 09 \mathrm{D} 0 \mathrm{~B} \emptyset 03$ 8D E6 ØFF1：09 DØ A9 4F CD 03 D 0909 F冋FF9： 93 8D $93 \mathrm{D} \emptyset \mathrm{CD} 95 \mathrm{D} 9901 \mathrm{~F}$ 1001：03 8D 05 D0 A9 E1 CD 0327
 1011：D D B 63 8D 05 D D AD 10 D 5 1019：D D 29 Ø2 D 9 日 A9 22 CD 42 1021：82 Dg 90 g3 8D g2 Dg AD 7C 1029：10 D 029 g4 D 0 ØA A9 22 日E
 1039：AD 10 D0 29 Ø2 Fの 日A A9 72
 1049：D $\emptyset \quad A D \quad 10 \mathrm{D} \emptyset \quad 29 \quad 04 \mathrm{Fg}$ ØA 91 1051：A9 37 CD 94 Dg Bg 03 8D EA 1059：04 D0 60 78 A9 10 8D 15 61 1061：03 A9 69 8D 14 Ø3 58 60 31 1069：AD 41 Ø3 C9 $01 \mathrm{D} \emptyset 38 \mathrm{CE} 38$ 1071：52 63 AD 52 g3 D 030 A 9 BB 1079：3C 8D 52 ＠3 78 F8 38 AD 5 B 1081：3F 63 E 9 g1 8D 3 F 93 Bg 6 F 1089：0D AD 3E 03 E9 øø 8D 3E 3C 1091：03 A9 59 8D 3F 03 D8 58 B1 1099：AD 3E g3 D $\quad$ ØA AD 3 F Ø3 16 10A1：D6 65 A9 02 8D 41 Ø3 4C 84 10A9：31 EA 78 A9 31 8D 14 03 B1 10B1：A9 EA 8D 15 Ø3 58 60 AE 4D 10B9：5B 63 Fg 7B CA 8A 9A A8 5B 1日Cl：BD $59 \quad 0385 \mathrm{FB}$ B9 02 D Ø 6 B 10C9：85 FC B9 03 D0 85 FD C8 B4
 1ØD9： 02 A2 4186 FE A5 FB 29 E 3 10E1： 61 Fg 0A 18 A5 FD 69 g9 82 10E9：85 FD 4C F5 16 38 A5 FD DF 10F1：E9 6985 FD A5 FB 29 02 4B 10F9：Fg 10 18 A5 FC $69 \quad 668513$ 1101：FC 9014 A9 4185 FE 4C 4 D 1109：18 1138 A5 FC E9 0685 FD 1111： $\mathrm{FC} \mathrm{B} \emptyset 64 \mathrm{~A} 9$ gø 85 FE A 9 B 6 1119：$\emptyset \emptyset$ 8D 62 03 A6 FC A4 FD 8B 1121：AD 10 DO 29 BE 95 FE 8D 60
 1131：8C Ø1 DG 8C OD D 602049 1139：3C 11 60 CE 60 03 AD 6081
 1149： 63 CE 61 g3 AD 61 日3 D 6 C 6
 1159：A2 20 8E 61 03 AD 62 Ø3 53 1161：D $\emptyset 9$ EE 5D 03 EE 5F 0377 1169：4C 80 11 AE $62 \quad 93$ 8A E8 FB 1171：29 80 D 02 CA CA EØ 84 4A 1179：D 02 A2 048 E 62 Ø3 CE EB 1181：5C 03 AD 5 C 63 D 0 3A AD 8B 1189：5D 93 8D 5C ब3 AD 63 ब3 2B 1191：29 $04 \mathrm{D} \emptyset 17 \mathrm{AE}$ ØC $\mathrm{D} \emptyset \mathrm{E} 8 \quad 05$ 1199：D Ø Ø8 AD 10 D 099418 D 97 11A1：10 D 0 8E ØC D 0 8E Øの D 24 11A9：4C C2 11 AE ØC DØ CA EØ C9 11B1：FF D $08 \mathrm{AD} 10 \mathrm{D} \emptyset 29 \mathrm{BE} \mathrm{B} 8$ 11B9：8D 10 D 0 8E のC D 0 8E g 0 6A 11Cl：Dg CE 5E 83 AD 5 E 03 D $0 \mathrm{B9}$ 11C9：16 AD 5F g3 8D 5E 83 AC 17 11D1： $0 \mathrm{D} \quad \mathrm{D} \emptyset \quad 88 \mathrm{AD} \quad 63 \quad 03 \quad 29 \quad 01 \quad 15$ 11D9：D6 Ø2 C8 C8 8C 日D Dø AD 72 11E1： $62 \quad 03 \quad 29 \quad 7 \mathrm{~F} \quad 85 \quad 02 \quad 38 \mathrm{AD} \quad 65$ 11E9： $9 D$ D 05 日2 8D g1 D 0 AD 63 11F1：63 63 48 AC gD D $\quad \mathrm{C} \square 46 \mathrm{CD}$
 1201：90 04 29 ØC 99 Ø1 8D 63 1F 1209： 03 AC ØD $\mathrm{D} \emptyset \mathrm{C}$ व $8190 \quad 97 \mathrm{BC}$ 1211：C 0 AF B $\emptyset 03$ 4C 4812 AD 1D 1219：10 D 29 日1 D 11 AE 日 11 D 6
 1229：29 日3 Ø9 08 8D 63 03 AD F1 1231：10 D 29 01 $\mathrm{F} \emptyset 11 \mathrm{AE}$ ØØ EF
 1241：29 $63 \quad 09 \quad 04$ 8D 63 g3 AC 88

1249：ØD D 0 C 0 81 D 022 AD 10 D2
 1259：Eg $13 \mathrm{~B} \emptyset 144 \mathrm{C} 6712 \mathrm{AE} D \mathrm{C}$ 1261： 06 D $\varnothing$ Eの 46 9の 9A AD 63 A5 1269：03 29 日С 69 02 8D 63 03 7B 1271：AC ØD D $\emptyset$ C 6 AE D 022 AD FE
 1281：D6 E0 13 B6 14 4C 90 12 B8 1289：AE 00 D $\emptyset$ EG 4690 日A AD 63 1291：63 03 29 日C 99 01 8D 63 D8 1299：03 68 CD 63 03 F6 69 A2 D9 12A1：81 8E 64 D4 CA $8 \mathrm{E} ~ 64-1465$ 12A9：60 A9 00 85 62 AD 62 Ø3 4F 12B1：D $\emptyset$ 3C AD 62 D $\varnothing 85 \mathrm{FB}$ AD 65 12B9： $63 \mathrm{D} \emptyset 85 \mathrm{FC}$ AD $10 \mathrm{D} \varnothing 298 \mathrm{C}$ 12C1： $6285 \mathrm{FD} 203413 \mathrm{A5} \mathrm{EE} 42$ 12C9：Fg 06 A5 $92 \quad 99 \quad 928502$ 1A 12D1：AD 04 D 085 FB AD 95 D 0 Bl 12D9：85 FC AD 10 D6 2984856 F 12E1：FD 26 34 13 A5 FE F6 06 D5 12E9：A5 $02 \quad 09 \quad 0485 \quad 62$ AD 0658 12F1：D 85 FB AD $97 \mathrm{D} \varnothing 85 \mathrm{FC}$ BD 12F9：AD 10 D 029 ब8 85 FD 2618 1301：34 13 A5 FE F6 66 A5 6297 1309： $69 \quad 9885 \quad 62 \mathrm{AD} 98 \mathrm{D} \varnothing 85$ 3B 1311：FB AD 99 DG 85 FC AD 10 5A 1319：Dø 291085 FD 20341338 1321：A5 FE F6 66 A5 620910 AF 1329：85 62 AD 5B 63 日A 95 62 4A 1331：85 8260 A9 6885 FE A5 FA 1339：FC CD GD D $\varnothing 989738$ ED FE 1341： 0 D D $04 \mathrm{C} 4 \mathrm{C} 13 \quad 38$ AD ØD 52 1349：D6 E5 FC C9 99 B $\emptyset$ 4A A5 D2 1351：FD D 09 AD 10 D0 2940 FC 1359：F6 23 D 067 AD 10 D 029 C 3 1361：40 D $\varnothing$ 1A A5 $\mathrm{FD} \mathrm{F} \emptyset$ ØB 38 7B 1369：A5 FB ED 9C Dø Bø 2A 4C C9 1371：92 $13 \quad 38$ AD gC D® E5 FB F2 1379：B 01 F 4 C 9213 A5 FB CD 67 1381：ØC D 909738 ED ØC DØ C6 1389：4C $9213 \quad 38$ AD GC D0 E5 85 1391：FB C9 06 B6 64 A9 618542 1399：FE 6020 AA 12 A5 6229 5A 13A1： 18 Fg 3D A2 818 E 94 D 495 13A9：CA 8E 04 D4 A9 ø0 8D 6271 13B1： 638 D 5 B 93 A 200 A 901 AF 13B9：CC 53 03 Dø 03 8E 53 03 84 13C1：CC 54 63 Dø 63 8E 54 03 CE 13C9：AD 63 g3 29 g3 AA A5 92 A2 13D1：29 08 Dø 05 8A 9904 D 04 A 13D9： 63 8A 9908 8D 63 93 6026 13E1：AD 5B 93 F 06160 A2 06 F 3 13E9：A5 62 29 62 F6 01 E8 A5 AB 13F1：02 $2904 \mathrm{~F} \emptyset 02 \mathrm{~A} 2 \mathrm{~g} 08 \mathrm{E} 20$ 13F9：5B 0360 A2 øø AØ Ø0 AD E4 1401：00 DC 29104910 CD 6411 1409：03 F0 04 E8 8D 64 g3 AD AF 1411：01 DC 29 10 4910 CD 65 A2 1419：03 EG 64 C8 8D 6503 8E A2 1421：4E 03 8C $4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 63 \mathrm{AE} 5 \mathrm{5B} 8344$ 1429：D6 6160 CA BD 5303 C9 BD 1431： 61 Fg 1E BD 4C 03 8D 63 A2 1439：03 A9 0E 8D 5D 63 8D 5F 79 1441：03 A9 00 8D 6203 BD 4 E 17 1449：03 Dg 01 60 A9 01 9D 53 2D 1451：03 CE $66 \quad 83$ AD $66 \quad 03$ E6 A9 1459：01 66 A9 日E 8D 66 Ø3 BD E9 1461：64 03 Fb 2C 38 AD 5 D 0393 1469：E9 61 8D 5D $63 \mathrm{AC} 01 \mathrm{D} 日 \mathrm{~EB}$ 1471：C0 819064 C 0 AE 90109 E 1479：AD 5D 032901 Fg 0938 D 8 1481：AD 5F 83 E9 618 D 5F 6357 1489：AD 5D 63 C9 $62 \mathrm{~F} \emptyset 016013$ 1491：A 61 AD 5D 03 C9 9590 CF 1499： 62 Ag 01 8C 62 Ø3 A9 ø0 46 14A1：8D 5B 63 9D 53 83 BC 59 1B 14A9：83 B9 E7 1A 8D 63 日3 A2 83 $14 \mathrm{Bl}: 818 \mathrm{E} 94 \mathrm{D} 4 \mathrm{CA} 8 \mathrm{E} 04 \mathrm{D} 479$ 14B9：A9 65 8D 618360 AD 42 F6 14C1：03 C9 0890 gC AD 53 63 A8 14C9：C9 62 D6 65 A9 ø6 8D 53 7D 14D1：03 AD 43 03 C9 9890 9C 1B 14D9：AD 5403 C9 62 D8 65 A9 F1 14E1：00 8D 540360 AD 03 D 0 B8 14E9：CD 05 D $09066 \quad 38$ ED 054 F

14F1：D $\varnothing$ D $\varnothing 6738$ AD $65 \mathrm{D} \varnothing$ ED 2C 14F9： $03 \mathrm{D} \varnothing \mathrm{C} 9$ 0 D B $\emptyset 2 \mathrm{~A}$ AD $1 \varnothing 7 \mathrm{~B}$ 1501：D8 29 Ø6 F6 24 C9 06 F6 F2
 1511：38 AD $02 \mathrm{D} \varnothing$ ED $04 \mathrm{D} \varnothing \mathrm{B} \emptyset \mathrm{El}$ 1519：日F $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 43 \quad 15 \quad 38 \mathrm{AD} 94 \mathrm{D} 日 \mathrm{E} 8$ 1521：ED 62 D $\emptyset$ Bø 03 4C 4315 CC 1529：6Ø AD $62 \mathrm{D} \varnothing \mathrm{CD} 64 \mathrm{D} \varnothing \mathrm{B} \emptyset$ ØD 1531： 0 A 38 AD 94 D $\varnothing$ ED 92 D 677 1539：4C $431538 \mathrm{AD} 02 \mathrm{D} \varnothing$ ED 85 1541：04 D6 C9 09 B6 E2 AD 53 2B 1549： $63 \mathrm{D} \varnothing 32 \mathrm{AD} 4 \mathrm{E}$ ब3 $\mathrm{F} \emptyset$ 2D D7 1551：A9 60 8D 5B 63 8D 54 63 B1 1559：A9 81 8D 62 63 A9 65 8D E6 1561：61 63 38 AD 43 Ø3 E9 01 D9 1569：B6 07 A9 02 8D 5403 A9 76 1571：00 8D 43 03 A2 28 8E 日B 55 1579：D4 E8 8E 日B D4 AD 54 日3 D3 1581：D $\quad 32 \mathrm{AD} 4 \mathrm{~F} 63 \mathrm{Fg} 2 \mathrm{D}$ A9 2 B 1589：00 8D 5B ø3 8D 53 Ø3 A9 1C 1591：81 8D 62 Ø3 A9 65 8D 61 3A 1599： $63 \quad 38 \mathrm{AD} 42$ Ø3 E9 $61 \mathrm{~B} \varnothing 9 \mathrm{E}$ 15A1： 67 A9 02 8D 53 Ø3 A9 00 CC 15A9：8D 42 日3 A2 $2 \varnothing 8 \mathrm{E}$ 日B D4 DB 15B1：E8 8E 日B D4 60 A9 06 8D D9 15B9：26 Dø 8D 21 D $\varnothing 8 \mathrm{D} 15 \mathrm{D} 0$ A3 15C1：A9 9320 D2 FF AD 00 DC 6A 15C9：29 10 F6 F9 AD 01 DC 29 9E 15D1：10 F6 F2 A2 06 BD E4 16 BE 15D9：26 D2 FF E8 Eの 2A D 0 E5 9E 15E1：AD 00 DC 29 10 E6 07 AD 11 15E9：01 DC 29 16 D6 F2 78 F8 2E 15F1：18 AD 3C 6369618 D 40 F 5 15F9：03 A9 ø6 8D 41 Ø3 D8 58 99 1601：60 98 8E $93 \quad 65$ 1D 1D 1D 5E 1609：1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 35 1611：1D 1D 1D 1D 53 4C 415027 1619：20 $20 \quad 53484 \mathrm{~F} \quad 54$ gD GD 3 F 1621：1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 4D 1629：1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D $20 \quad 58$ 1631：43 4F 4D 505554452129 1639：20 0D 0D 0D 1D 1D 1D 1D DF 1641：1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 6D 1649：1D 1D 1D 9F 1254494 D AA 1651：45 92 3A 9E 30309 F 3A B1 1659：9E 30 30 GD gD 1D 1D 1D EB 1661：1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 8D 1669：1D 1D 1D 1D 1E 53434 F F4 1671：52 45 3A 2ø 20 9E 30 30 6D 1679：0D 0D 0D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 97 1681：1D $994 \mathrm{C} 4153542047 \mathrm{B3}$ 1689：41 4D 45 3A 20 20 1F 42 F7 1691：4C 5545 3A 9A $30 \quad 30209 B$ 1699：2の $2 \emptyset 1 C 524544$ 3A 96 CC 16A1：30 36 GD AC 989699 C2 73 16A9：99 18 9A 41 9A 06 Ø0 AC 91 16B1：98 FD FA Fl FE FF FC FD 18 16B9：1F 42 4C 5545 3A 903049 16Cl：30 1C $5245443 A 903008$ 16C9：30 1F $53 \begin{array}{lllllll}54 & 41 & 42 & 49 & 4 C \\ 77\end{array}$ 16D1：49 $54 \quad 59$ 3A 9A 26 2ø 20 3C 16D9：1C 53544142494 C 49 Ag 16E1：54 59 3A $9620202 \varnothing 9 \mathrm{FA} \mathrm{\varnothing}$ 16E9：54 49 4D 45 3A 9E $30 \quad 306 \mathrm{D}$ 16F1：3A $30 \quad 306526124 \mathrm{~F} 56 \mathrm{DB}$ 16F9：45 $5254494 \mathrm{D} 45 \quad 2192$ D 0 1701：20 $2 \mathrm{D} \quad 204 \mathrm{E} \quad 45 \quad 58 \quad 54 \quad 20 \mathrm{C7}$ 1709：54 4F 2053434 F 5245 AF 1711：20 $4120 \quad 474 \mathrm{~F} 414 \mathrm{C} \quad 20 \quad 50$ 1719：57 49 4E 5321206574 GD 1721：75 61 E6 EA E7 Ag 0060 Bl
 1731：00 00 ø0 28 ø0 00 28 Ø0 32 1739：0日 2A $0 \emptyset$ ø日 AA C0 00 AA F4
 1749：A5 60 03 AA Øб Ø3 AA Ø6 B6 1751：00 EA 00 00 E8 06 00 E8 6A 1759：00 00 C0 00 ø0 С0 00 00 А2 1761：C0 00 00 C 00 00 00 00 FB

 1779： 00 2A 00 ø日 AA $\emptyset \varnothing$ ø日 AA 32



 17A1：C0 00 ø0 C 000000000 3C 17A9：00 06 00 00 日0 00 06 00 D7
 17B9：00 2A Ø0 Ø3 AA Ø0 03 AA A8
 17C9：A5 Ø0 00 AA C0 60 AA C0 91 17D1：00 EA 0000 E8 0060 E8 EA 17D9：00 06 C 00000 C 0 0日 0023 17E1：Cの 00 0 C C 00 00 00 C 0 3D

 17F9：00 EA 0006 AA C 0 Ø 0 AA E5
 1809：A5 Øø 03 AA Øø 03 AA 0678




 1839：00 EA Ø0 00 AA 00 00 AA 24






 1879：00 EA Ø0 03 AA Ø0 03 AA 9A
 1889：A5 Ø0 00 AA C0 00 AA C0 53



 18B1： 00600028 ø0 00 28 00 B4 18B9：00 A8 0003 AA 0003 AA 4A
 18C9：5A Øø Øø AA C 0 Ø 0 AA C C ED

 18E1： $6300006300000000 \mathrm{C3}$

 18F9：0日 A8 00 00 AA 00 00 AA 54
 1909：5A ø0 00 AA ø0 00 AA 06 68
 1919：00 00 030000030000 B7 1921：03 00 06 03 00 00 00 00 05 1929：00 08 00 06 00 00 00 00 5B 1931： 00 00 00 28 00 00 28 00 36 1939： 00 A8 00 06 AA C0 00 AA 98
 1949：5A Øø Ø3 AA Øø Ø3 AA ø0 15
 1959：00 00 03 00 00 03 00 06 F7
 1969：01 00 93 00 00 93 ø0 00 08 1971：03 00 00 2B 00 00 2B 06 2E 1979： 00 AB 0063 AA $\emptyset 0 \emptyset 3$ AA CC
 1989：5A 0000 AA C 000 AA C 0 AF
 1999：00 00 00 00 ø0 б0 00 ø0 CB

 19B1： 0300062 B 0000 2B 00 6E 19B9：$\varnothing \emptyset$ AB $\emptyset \emptyset \quad \emptyset \emptyset$ AA $\emptyset 6$ Øø AA D6 19C1：00 00 5A 00 00 5A 00 00 A8 19C9：5A Ø0 Ø0 AA Ø0 Ø0 AA 0029
 19D9：00 00 00 ø0 ø0 ø0 ø0 ø0 日C


 19F9：$\varnothing$ Ø AB øø Øø AA Cø Øø AA 1 A 1A01：C0 00 5A 00 00 5A 00 00 4A 1A69：5A 00 03 AA 0003 AA 00 D6
 1A19： 00 ø0 00 00 00 00 00 00 4D
 1A29： 00000000000000005 D 1А31：00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 65


1A41：00 00 3C 0000 3C 0000 ED 1A49：3C 000000000000009 B 1A51：00 00 00 00 06 00 00 00 85 1A59：00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 8D
 1A69：00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 9D 1A71：00 00 00 28 00 00 2A 00 7C
 1A81：00 00 5B 00 00 5B 00 00 8E 1A89：5B 0000 AB 00 00 AB ø0 7D 1A91：00 AA 00 00 2A 00 00 28 E9 1A99：00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 CD 1AA1：00 00000000000000 D5

 1AB9：00 AA 08 00 EA 00 ด 0 EA DA 1AC1：00 00 E5 00 00 E5 00 Ø0 4A 1AC9：E5 00 06 EA 00 00 EA 0675 1AD1：00 AA 00 Ø日 A8 Ø0 Ø0 28 1E

 lAE9：09 GA F3 F4 F5 E4 F6 F1 4A 1AF1：F2 F1 F9 FA EB EA F6 F7 BC


## Backdrops

Article on page 16.
FH 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1989 COMPU TE！PUBLICATIONS，INC．－ ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
GK 20 AS＝＂＂：PRINT＂\｛CLR\}":GOSUB 1010：SYS 49152 ：REM INSTAL L BACKDROPS AND TURN ON
EM 30 SYS 49185：GOSUB1130：PRINT ＂\｛CLR\}\{8 DOWN\}\{BLK\}": X=1 ：GOSUB9日：PRINT＂ （HOME） \｛6 DOWN\}\{YEL\}"
BB $40 \mathrm{X}=\emptyset$ ：GOSUB9 $\varnothing$ ：GOSUB $21 \varnothing$
RG 50 SYS 49185 ：GOSUB1240：PRINT ＂\｛CLR\}\{8 DOWN\}\{BLU\}": $\mathrm{X}=1$ ：GOSUB99：PRINT＂$\{$ HOME $\}$ \｛ 6 DOWN\}\{CYN\}"
HC $60 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{\square}:$ GOSUB90：GOSUB21ø
DX 70 SYS49185：GOSUB1290：PRINT ＂\｛CLR\}\{8 DOWN\}\{BLK\}": X=1 ：GOSUB90：PRINT＂$\{$ HOME $\}$ \｛6 DOWN\}\{YEL\}"
QK $80 \mathrm{X}=\varnothing$ ：GOSUB9 0 ：GOSUB 210 ：GOT 030
QQ $90 \operatorname{PRINTTAB}(\mathrm{X})$＂$\{$ RVS $\}$ \｛7 SPACES $\}$ \｛OFE $\}$ \｛ 2 RIGHT \} \｛RVS $\}$ \｛ 5 SPACES $\}\{O E F\}$
\｛2 RIGHT\} \{RVS\} \{7 SPACES $\}$
\｛OFF\}\{2 RIGHT\} \{RVS \}
（2 SPACES $\}$ \｛OFF $\}$ \｛ 6 RIGHT \} \｛RVS\}\{5 SPACES\}\{OFF\}"
XC 100 PRINTTAB $(X)$＂\｛RVS \}

|  | SPACES\} \{OFE\} |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | RIGHT\} \{RVS \} |
| 5 | SPACES\} \{OFE\} |
| 2 | RIGHT \} \{RVS \} |
| （7 | SPACES $\}$ \｛OFE \} |
| 2 | RIGHT \} \{RVS \} |
| 2 | SPACES\} \{OFF\} |
|  | RIGHT \｛ RVS \} |

MB $11 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB（X）＂\｛2 RIGHT $\}$ \｛RVS \}\{3 SPACES \}\{OFE $\}$ \｛5 RIGHT\}\{RVS\}
\｛3 SPACES\}\{OFF\}
\｛5 RIGHT\} \{RVS\}
\｛3 SPACES $\}$ \｛OFE $\}$
\｛4 RIGHT\} \{RVS\}
\｛2 SPACES $\}$ \｛OFF \}
\｛6 RIGHT\}\{RVS\}
\｛2 SPACES \}\{OFF\}"
SP $12 \emptyset$ PRINTTAB $(X) "\{2$ RIGHT $\}$ \｛RVS\}\{3 SPACES\}\{OFE\} （5 RIGHT）\｛RVS \}
\｛3 SPACES \} \{OFE \}
\｛5 RIGHT\} \{RVS \}
\｛3 SPACES \}\{OFF\}
\｛4 RIGHT\}\{RVS \}
\｛ 2 SPACES $\}$ \｛OFE $\}$
\｛6 RIGHT\}\{RVS\}
（4 SPACES\}\{OFE\}"
MM 130 PRINTTAB（X）＂$\{2$ RIGHT $\}$
\｛RVS\}\{3 SPACES\}\{OFE\}
\｛5 RIGHT\} \{RVS\}
\｛3 SPACES $\}$ \｛OFE $\}$
\｛5 RIGHT\}\{RVS \}
\｛3 SPACES $\}$ \｛OFE $\}$
\｛4 RIGHT\} \{RVS\}
\｛2 SPACES $\}$ \｛OFF \}
\｛6 RIGHT\} \{RVS\}
\｛4 SPACES\}\{OFF\}"
SD 140 PRINTTAB（X）＂\｛2 RIGHT \}
\｛RVS\}\{3 SPACES \}\{OFF\}
\｛ 5 RIGHT $\}$ \｛RVS $\}$
\｛3 SPACES $\}$ \｛OFF \}
\｛5 RIGHT\} \{RVS \}
\｛3 SPACES $\}$ \｛OFE \}
\｛4 RIGHT\} \{RVS \}
\｛2 SPACES $\}$ \｛OFE \}
（6 RIGHT \} \{RVS \}
（2 SPACES $\}$ \｛OFE $\}$
GK 150 PRINTTAB（X）＂$\{2$ RIGHT $\}$
\｛RVS\}\{3 SPACES\}\{OEF\}
\｛4 RIGHT\} (RVS\}
\｛5 SPACES $\}$ \｛OFF \}
\｛4 RIGHT\}\{RVS\}
\｛3 SPACES $\}$ \｛OFE $\}$
\｛4 RIGHT\} \{RVS \}
\｛6 SPACES $\}$ \｛OFE $\}$
\｛2 RIGHT\} \{RVS \}
\｛5 SPACES\}\{OFF\}"
BG 160 PRINTTAB $(X)$＂$\{2$ RIGHT $\}$
\｛RVS\}\{3 SPACES\}\{OFE\}
\｛4 RIGHT\} \{RVS \}
（5 SPACES $\}$ \｛OFE $\}$
\｛4 RIGHT\}\{RVS \}
\｛3 SPACES $\}$ \｛OFE $\}$
\｛4 RIGHT\}\{RVS \}
\｛6 SPACES $\}$ \｛OFE $\}$
\｛2 RIGHT\} \{RVS \}
（5 SPACES $\}$ \｛OFE ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
DK 170 PRINT＂\｛HOME\}"TAB(13)"
\｛WHT \}COPYRIGHT 1989": PR
INTTAB（7）＂COMPUTE！PUBL ICATIONS，INC．＂
BR 180 PRINTTAB（11）＂ALL RIGHTS RESERVED＂
JE 190 PRINT＂\｛2ø DOWN\}"TAB(7)" Hit a key to continue d EMO \｛HOME \}"
MC 200 RETURN
BB 216 SYS49185：POKE198，0：WAIT 198，1：GETAS
CD $22 \varnothing$ RETURN
JH 1000 REM BACKDROPS ML
BQ 1016 FORU $=49152$ TO49272：READ Q：POKEU， $\mathrm{Q}: \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK}+\mathrm{Q}:$ NEXT
CK 1026 IECK＜＞14738THENPRINT＂E RROR IN DATA＂：END
HR 1030 FORT $=50000 \mathrm{TO} 0000+254 \mathrm{~S}$ TEP2：POKET，0：NEXT
BH 1040 DATA120，169，127，141，13 ，220，169，1，141，26，208， 169，40，141，18，208，169， 27
BM 1050 DATA141，17，208，169，81， $141,26,3,169,192,141,2$ $1,3,88,96,173,18,208$
QG 1060 DATA $201,38,208,249,173$ ，17，208，73，16，141，17，2 68，96，126，169，49，141，2 Ø
hM 1070 dATA $3,169,234,141,21,3$ ，169，240，141，26，208，16
9，129，141，13，226，173，1 20
SF 1080 DATA $195,141,32,208,141$ ，33，208，88，96，169，1，14
$1,25,208,174,18,208,22$ 4
DH 1090 DATA0，240，20，189，80，19 5，141，33，208，141，32，26 8，232，232，142，18，208，1 64
HR 1100 DATA168，104，170，104，64 ，169，40，141，18，208，76， 49，234
CE 1110 RETURN
QH $112 \emptyset$ REM LASER BACKDROP
BH 1130 FORT $=50000 \mathrm{TO} 0000+254 \mathrm{~S}$
TEP2：POKET，$\varnothing$ ：NEXT
QJ 1140 FORT $=50006+40 \mathrm{TO} 00006+4$ $0+214$ STEP2
EX 1150 FORD $=$ ØTO 7 ：POKET， $6: T=T+$ 2：NEXT
BC 1160 POKET， $14: T=T+2$
QG 1170 POKET， $3: \mathrm{T}=\mathrm{T}+2$
HB 1180 POKET， $1: \mathrm{T}=\mathrm{T}+2$
ME $119 \emptyset$ POKET， $3: \mathrm{T}=\mathrm{T}+2$
QH $12 ø 0$ POKET， 14
AQ 1210 NEXT
RR 1220 RETURN
RK 1230 REM LINE BACKDROP
JE $1240 \mathrm{X}=0$ ：FORT $=50000 \mathrm{TO} 50000+$ 254STEP2：POKET， $6:$ NEXT
BB 1250 FORT $=50000+40 \mathrm{TO} 50000+4$ $\theta+214$ STEP2
KX 1260 POKET， $5: T=T+X: X=X+2: N E$ XT
XB 1278 RETURN
SJ 1280 REM PLANK BACKDROP
QQ 1290 FORT $=50000 \mathrm{TO} 50000+254 \mathrm{~S}$ TEP2：POKET，0：NEXT
ED 130日 FORT $=50006+40 \mathrm{TO} 50000+4$ $0+214$ STEP2
AA 1310 FORD $=0$ TO4：POKET， $11: T=T$ +2 ：NEXT
MK 1320 POKET， $0: T=T+2$
CP 1330 POKET， $12: T=T+2$
KA 1340 POKET， 15
HG 1350 NEXT
GH 1360 RETURN

## Triple Search

## Article on page 28.

SE 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1989 COMPU TE！PUBLICATIONS INC．，A LL RIGHTS RESERVED
CS 20 DATA169，160，133，252，169， 222，133，254，169，0，133，25 1，133，253，160，0，177
JJ 30 DATA $251,145,251,177,253$ ， $145,253,136,208,245,236$ ， 252，230，254，208，237，96
MR 48 FORT $=49152$ TO49185：READA： POKET，A：NEXT
SS 50 SYS49152：POKE59639，7：POK E1，PEEK（1）AND253
QP 60 POKE53280，11：POKE53281， 0 ：POKE646，3：PRINT＂\｛CLR\}"T $A B(9) " N\{2 \varnothing \quad Y\} M "$
RK 78 PRINTTAB（6）＂＊＊＊＊＊O\｛16 Y\} p＊＊＊＊＊＂
RS 80 PRINTTAB（3）＂＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊ \｛G\} \｛2 SPACES\}TRIPLESEARCH \｛2 SPACES \} \{M\}********"
AD 90 PRINTTAB（6）＂＊＊＊＊＊L $\{16$ P\} ＠＊＊＊＊＊＂
MM 100 PRINTTAB（9）＂M 220 P $\}$ N＂ PE $11 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{D O W N$ \}"TAB (3) "COP YRIGHT 1989 COMPUTE！PU BL．，INC．＂
KK 120 PRINTTAB（11）＂ALL RIGHTS RESERVED＂
AD 130 PRINT＂\｛2 DOWN\}WHAT KIND OF SEARCH DO YOU WISH \｛SPACE\}TO\{6 SPACES\}CREA TE？＂

KX 140 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}1) WORD-SEA RCH＂：PRINT＂2）NUMBER－SE ARCH＂：PRINT＂3）．PICTOGRA M－SEARCH＂
MK $15 \emptyset$ PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}CHOICE: ";
XJ 160 GETK\＄：IFK\＄＜＂1＂ORK\＄＞＂3＂T HEN16
SS 170 PRINTK\＄＂\｛HOME $\}$ \｛2 DOWN\}" TAB（12）＂$\{16$ SPACES $\}$＂： $\mathrm{C}=$ VAL（K\＄）
FE 180 IFC＝1THENK1\＄＝＂WORD－SEAR CH＂：K2 $\$=$＂WORDS＂
GK 190 IFC＝2THENK1 $\$=$＂NUMBER－SE ARCH＂：K2\＄＝＂NUMBERS＂
RQ 200 IFC＝3THENK1\＄＝＂PICTOGRAM －SEARCH＂： $2 \$=$ PICTOGRAM S＂
BB 216 PRINT＂\｛HOME\}\{2 DOWN\}"TA B（20－LEN（K1\＄）／2）K1\＄＂ \｛15 DOWN\}"
KK $22 \emptyset$ WD＝8 $0:$ LN＝66：PRINT＂ \｛DOWN\}HOW LARGE IS YOUR PUZZLE（18－＂INT（WD／2） ＂\｛LEFT\})";:INPUTS
JH 230 IFS＜1øORS＞INT（WD／2）THEN 220
XX 240 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}HOW MANY "K 2 ＂WOULD YOU LIKE TO＂： INPUT＂ENTER＂；NW：IFNW＞2＊ STHEN246
PG 250 DIML $\$(\mathrm{NW}):$ IFC＝1THEN29 0
BK $26 \emptyset$ PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}WOULD YOU L IKE ME TO GENERATE YOUR \｛6 SPACES\}"K2\$" RANDOML Y？＂；
PK 270 GETKS：IFK\＄く＞＂Y＂ANDK\＄＜＞＂ N＂THEN276
FA 280 PRINTK\＄：IFKS＝＂Y＂THEN346
CM 29ø PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}ENTER YOUR \｛SPACE\}"K2\$" ONE AT A T IME．＂：PRINT＂THEY MUST B E LESS THAN＂S；
SQ $30 \emptyset$ PRINT＂CHARACTERS＂：PRINT ＂LONG．＂
BJ 310 FORZ＝1TONW：POKE631，157： POKE632，157：POKE633，32： POKE634，34：POKE198，4
FG 320 PRINTZ；：INPUTLS（Z）：L＝LE N（LS（Z））：IFL＞＝STHEN31 6
FC 330 NEXTZ：GOTO400
EJ 340 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}HOW MANY CH ARACTERS DO YOU WANT IN EACH＂K2\＄＂\｛LEFT\} (1 -" S－1＂\｛LEFT\})";:INPUTL
QC 350 IFL $\langle 10$ RL $\rangle=$ STHEN $34 \theta$
FK 360 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}MAKING LIST －Please wait．．．＂
CH 370 IFC＝2THENDD $=10: \mathrm{D}=48$
PH 380 IFC $=3$ THENDD $=63: D=192$
MC 390 FORI＝1TONW：FORX＝1TOL：LS （I）$=\mathrm{L} \$(\mathrm{I})+$ CHR $\$(\mathrm{INT}$（DD＊R ND（1））+D ）：NEXTX，I
RP 400 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}WOULD YOU L IKE THE＂K2S＂PRINTED＂： PRINT＂BELOW THE PUZZLE？ ＂；
DK 410 GETK\＄：IFKS＜＞＂Y＂ANDK\＄く＞＂ N＂THEN410
EC $42 \sigma$ PRINTK\＄：IFK $\$=" Y$＂THENLY $=$ 1
CF 430 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}WOULD YOU L IKE THEM TO BE SORTED？ \｛SPACE\}";
KB 44の GETK\＄：IFKS＜＞＂Y＂ANDK\＄く＞＂ N＂THEN440
RB 450 PRINTKS：IFK $\$=" Y$＂THENA $=1$
EG 460 PRINT＂\｛2 DOWN\}HOW DO YO U WANT YOUR＂K2S：PRINT＂ PLACED IN THE PUZZLE？＂
AR 476 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}1) VERTICAL LY＂：PRINT＂2）HORIZONTAL LY＂
PK 480 PRINT＂3）DIAGONALLY＂：PR

INT＂4）HORIZONTALLY \＆V ERTICALLY＂
JK 49ø PRINT＂5）ALL DIRECTIONS ＂：PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN\} YOUR CHOI CE：＂；
PE 500 GETKS：IFK\＄＜＂1＂ORK\＄＞＂ 5 ＂T HEN50
PG 510 PRINTK\＄：D＝VAL（K\＄）：IFD＝1 THENDD＝2：GOTO560
MM 520 IFD $=2$ THENDD $=2: \mathrm{D}=3$ ： GOTO 5 60
BE 53＠IFD＝3THENDD＝4：D＝5：GOTO5 60
MJ 540 IFD $=4$ THENDD $=4: D=1$ ：GOTO 5 60
BH $550 \mathrm{DD}=8: \mathrm{D}=1$
EK 560 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}ENTER THE T ITLE FOR YOUR PUZZLE＂：P OKE631，34：POKE198，1：INP UTTLS
XS 570 IFLEN（TLS）＞WDTHEN56 0
DB 58ø PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}ENTER THE M ESSAGE TO PRINT BELOW T HE\｛4 SPACES\}PUZZLE."
AG 590 POKE631，34：POKE198，1：IN PUTMS：IFLEN（MS）＞WDTHEN5 80
MK 600 DIMWFS $(S, S):$ PRINT＂PLEAS E WAIT．．．＂：GP＝NW
$\mathrm{XH} 610 \mathrm{GP}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{GP} / 2): \mathrm{IFGP}=\emptyset$ THEN $67 \varnothing$
KX $620 \mathrm{~F}=\emptyset$
RP 630 FORM $=1 \mathrm{TO}(\mathrm{NW}-\mathrm{GP}): \operatorname{IFLEN}(\mathrm{L}$ $\$(M))>=\operatorname{LEN}(L \$(M+G P)) T H E$ N65 8
RM 640 SW $\$=L \$(M): L \$(M)=L \$(M+G P$ ）：$L \$(M+G P)=S W \$: F=1$
CD 650 NEXTM：IFETHEN62 6
JR 660 GOTO610
XQ 670 PRINT＂\｛2 DOWN\}PLACING: \｛DOWN\}"
QH 680 FORI $=1$ TONW：PRINTLS（I）：P $\mathrm{L}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{DD} * \mathrm{RND}(1))+\mathrm{D}$
HX 690 IFPL＝1THENO2 $=-1$ ：GOSUB79 $\emptyset$
CF 700 IFPL $=2$ THENO $2=1$ ： $\operatorname{GOSUB} 790$
QC 710 IFPL＝3THENOL＝－1：GOSUB85 g
CJ 720 IFPL $=4$ THENOI $=1$ ：GOSUB85 6
JD 730 IFPL $=5$ THENO1 $=-1$ ANDO $2=-1$ ：GoSUB910
XB 740 IFPL $=6$ THENO1 $=1$ ANDO $2=1: G$ osub916
JX 750 IFPL＝7THENO1＝1 ANDO $2=-1$ ： GoSUB91ø
EG 760 IFPL $=8$ THENO $1=-1$ ANDO $2=1$ ： GoSUB910
HP 770 IFI $=$ NWTHEN980
FH 780 NEXTI
RS $790 \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{L} \$(\mathrm{I}))$
QF $800 \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{INT}\left(\mathrm{S}^{*} \mathrm{RND}(1)\right)+1: \mathrm{P} 2=\mathrm{I}$ NT（S＊RND（1））$+1:$ IFP2 + L ${ }^{*} 0$ $2<60$ RP $2+$ L＊02＞STHEN80
KA 810 FORX $=\emptyset$ TOL－1
DC 820 T\＄＝MIDS（LS（I），X＋1，1）：IF WES（P1，P2 $+\mathrm{X} * 02$ ）＜＞＂＂ANDT \＄＜＞WFS（P1，P2＋X＊O2）THEN8 00
AM 830 NEXTX：FORX＝øTOL－1：IEMID S（LS（I），X＋1，1）＝＂＂THENN EXTX
PK 840 WFS（P1，P2＋X＊O2）$=$ MIDS（LS （I）$, X+1,1)$ ：NEXTX：RETURN
PD $850 \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{L} \$(\mathrm{I}))$
FE $860 \mathrm{Pl}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{S}$＊RND（1））$+1: \mathrm{P} 2=\mathrm{I}$ NT（ $\mathrm{S}^{\star}$ RND（1））$+1:$ IFP1 +L ＊ 0 1＜ØORP1＋L＊O1＞STHEN860
BE 870 FORX＝ 0 TOL－1
QH 880 TS＝MIDS（LS（I）， $\mathrm{X}+1,1): \mathrm{IF}$ WE $\$(\mathrm{P} 1+\mathrm{X} * 01, \mathrm{P} 2)<>"$＂ANDT \＄く＞WF\＄（P1＋X＊O1，P2）THEN8 60
KG 890 NEXTX：FORX $=\emptyset$ TOL－1：IEMID
\＄（L\＄（I）， $\mathrm{X}+1,1)="$ THENN EXTX
QK 900 WF $(\mathrm{P} 1+\mathrm{X} * O 1, \mathrm{P} 2)=\mathrm{MID}(\mathrm{L} \$$ （I）$, \mathrm{X}+1,1)$ ：NEXTX：RETURN
GE 910 L＝LEN（LS（I））
KX $926 \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{INT}\left(\mathrm{S}^{*} \mathrm{RND}(1)\right)+1: \mathrm{P} 2=\mathrm{I}$ NT（S＊RND（1））＋1
CA 936 IFP1 $+\mathrm{L}^{\star}$ O $01<\emptyset 0 R P 1+\mathrm{L} * 01>\mathrm{SO}$
 EN92ø
QH 940 FORX＝0TOL－1：T\＄＝MID\＄（L\＄（ I），$x+1,1)$
PX 956 IFWF $\$(\mathrm{Pl}+\mathrm{X} * 01, \mathrm{P} 2+\mathrm{X} * 02)<$ ＞＂＂ANDT\＄＜＞WFS（P1＋X＊O1，P $2+\mathrm{X}$＊O2）THEN 926
JC 960 NEXTX：FORX＝ 6 TOL－1：IFMID \＄（L\＄（I），$X+1,1)="$＂THENN EXTX
AG $970 \mathrm{WF}(\mathrm{P} 1+\mathrm{X} * \mathrm{O} 1, \mathrm{P} 2+\mathrm{X} * 02)=\mathrm{MI}$ DS（LS（I），X＋1，1）：NEXTX：R ETURN
JG 980 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}PRINTING TH E ANSWER KEY．．．＂：OPEN1， 4：TA＝INT（ $($ WD $-2 * S) / 2$ ）
BH 990 PRINT\＃1，SPC（INT（（WD－LEN （TLS）－2）／2））TLS＂KEY＂CH RS（13）
RR 1006 FORP2＝1TOS：PRINT\＃1，SPC （TA）；：FORPI＝1TOS
JE 1016 IFWF $\$($ P1，P2 $)="$＂THENPRI NT\＃1，＂＊＂；CHRS（32）；：GOT 01030
PF 1026 PRINT\＃1，WE（P1，P2）；CHR \＄（32）；
QD 1036 NEXTP1：PRINT\＃1：NEXTP2
RE 1040 EORX＝1TOLN－S：PRINT\＃1：N EXT：IFA＜＞1THEN1126
RG 1650 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}SORTING. P LEASE WAIT．．．＂：GP＝NW
RG $1060 \mathrm{GP}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{GP} / 2): \mathrm{IFGP}=\varnothing \mathrm{THE}$ N112ø
ME $1076 \mathrm{~F}=\varnothing$
FE 1080 FORM＝1TO（NW－GP）：IFLS（M ）＜＝LS（M＋GP）THEN $11 \sigma \emptyset$
JP 1090 SW $=\mathrm{L} \$(M): \mathrm{L} \$(M)=\mathrm{L} \$(M+G$ P）：LS $(M+G P)=S W \$: F=1$
HS 1100 NEXTM：IFFTHEN1070
SH 1110 GOTO1060
JM $112 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}PRINTING $Y$ OUR＂K1\＄＂．．．＂
AF 1130 IFC＝1THENDD $=26: D=65$
XJ 1140 IFC $=2$ THENDD $=10: \mathrm{D}=48$
EM 1150 IFC＝3THENDD $=63: \mathrm{D}=192$
CP 1160 PRINT\＃1，SPC（INT（（WD－LE $\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{TL} \$)$ ）／2））TLSCHR\＄（13）
CA 1170 FORP2＝1TOS：PRINT\＃1，SPC （TA）；：FORPl＝1TOS
BK $1180 \operatorname{IFWF}(\mathrm{P} 1, \mathrm{P} 2)=$＂＂THENPRI NT \＃1，CHRS（INT（DD＊RND（1 ））＋D）CHRS（32）；：GOTO126 g
ER 1190 PRINT\＃1，WFS（P1，P2）CHRS （32）；
JF 1200 NEXTPI：PRINT\＃1：NEXTP2
CF 1210 PRINT\＃1，CHRS（13）SPC（IN T（（WD－LEN（MS））／2））MSCH RS（13）：IFLY＜＞1THEN1260
SC $1220 \mathrm{x}=\varnothing$
XP $1230 \mathrm{x}=\mathrm{X}+1$ ：PRINT\＃1，SPC（INT（ TA／2））LS（X）SPC（INT（WD／ 2）－LEN（LS（X））＋INT（TA／2 ））；
QS 1240 IFX＝NWTHENPRINT\＃1：GOTO 1260
GX $1250 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1$ ：PRINT\＃1，LS（X）：IF X＜＞NWTHEN1230
JC 1260 CLOSE1：PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}CRE ATE ANOTHER PUZZLE？＂；
HC 1270 GETKS：IEKS＜＞＂Y＂ANDKS＜＞ ＂N＂THEN1276
QE 1280 IFK $\$=$＂Y＂THENRUN
MK 1290 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}": END


## Note: Only selected titles are listed in contents for each issue

## 1986

February-Lexitron, Snapshot, 128 Memory Map, Disk Editor, Custom Labels
April-Turbo Copy, CP/M on the 128, Directory Filer, 128 Windows, Input Windows June-Solarpix, Quick Key, Fontmaker, Help Screens, 64 AutoBoot Maker
July-Saloon Shootout, Budget Planner, Math Worksheet, Sound Designer 128, CP/M Public Domain Software
September-Ultrafont + , Video Jigsaw, Window Wizard, Fast File Copier, 80-Column Character Editor, DOS Window October-Pig\$ for Buck§, Ringside Karate, Menu System, 128 Sound \& Music (Pt. 1) November-Fill-64, 128 Keywords, 1526 Underliner, Turbo Format, 128 Sound \& Music (Pt. 2)

## 1987

January-Keyword Construction Set, OneTouch Function Key, gEOS Icon Changer, CP/M: Surviving with 40 Columns February-Collision Course, Division Worksheet, MetaBASIC 64, MetaBASIC 128, 128 DOS Wedge, 128 Sound \& Music (Pt. 4) March-Ringside Boxing, Color Craft, 128 RAM Expansion, CP/M RAM Expansion, Sprite Manager
April-Omicron, Music Improvisor, Print Shop to GEOS, TurboSave 128, TurboSave 64, Countdown Timer
May-SpeedScript 3.0, Powerball, Cassette Sleeve Maker, No-SYS Loader, Fast Boot, Gameports
June-Bingo, Fraction Practice, Free-Form Filer, Disk Vacuum, Hi-Res Graphics on the 128
July-Basketball Sam \& Ed, Calendar Maker, Crash Prevention, 128 Graph Designer, GEOS File Storage, Text Framer August-Bounty Hunter, Sprite Magic, Sprite Stamp, 80 -Column Sector Editor (128), Relative Files
September-Sub Attack, Exercise Pacer, Screen Maker, Impossible Scroll, Video Slide Show, 80 -Column Magic

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October-SpeedScript 128, Chopper Pilot, Stars: A Simulation of the Heavens, Directory Magic, Font Printer, Animator 64
November-Litterbug, Sketch Pad, Poster Printer, Renumber 64, Accessing the 128 's 80-Column Screen
December-Crossroads, Snake Pit, Word Find, Animal Match, Disk Rapid Transit, PrintScreen, GeoTrash Restorer

## 1988

January-How to Buy a Modem, Buyer's Guide to Modems, Needlework Graphics Editor, Tile Paint, Sound Manager
February-Buyer's Guide to Graphics Programs, Easy Load, Turbo SpeedScript, Fast 64 Mode for the 128
March-CP/M Software for the 128 (Pt. 1), XPressCard 128, ML Cloner, Big Screen, Color Lister
April-CP/M Software for the 128 (Pt. 2), 3-D Speedway, SpeedFile 64, Ramdisk 128, Mirrors
May-Networking the 64, Guide to User Groups (Pt. 1), Treasure Diver, MOBMaker, 128 Math Graphics, 1541 Speed \& Alignment Tester
June-Buyer's Guide to Printers, Guide to User Groups (Pt. 2), Arcade Volleyball, Excelfont-80 (128), Graphics Wedge July-Hard Disk Drives for the 64/128, Civil War on Disk, Quick Save, Error Analyzer, SYS Stamper
August-MIDI Made Simple, Buyer's Guide to Music Software, Cribbage (128), 128 Shell Booter, 3-D Sprites, Zoom

September-Write All About It! (desktop publishing), Pattern Fill, Multicolor Graphics Dump, SpeedCheck 128, Disk Package, MultiSort 128
October-Commodore Goes Back to School, Buyer's Guide to Preschool Software, Scorpion II, 64 Compressor, SpeedPrint, Speed Columns, 128 Text Sorter
November-GEOS 2.0: A Major Upgrade, Buyer's Guide to Word Processors and Spelling Checkers, Rally Racer, Block Out (128), Sprite Killer, Notepad 64, Font Grabber (GEOS)
December-88's Best Games, Ringside LXIVI, Crossroads II, Digi-Sound, Dynamic Windows, Quick! ( 1541 speedup), 1526 PrintScreen, Key Lock

## 1989

January-Guided Tour of Major Online Services, How to Get Published, Disc Blitz, Jewel Grab, 128 Animator, Smooth-Scrolling Windows, Handy Filer, Smart Disassembler February-Around the World with Commodore, Buyer's Guide to Personal Publishing Software, Tank Ambush, Gridloc (128), The Great Arcade Machine, 1581 Alphabetizer, Sound Wedge
March-Dream to Reality: Simulation Designers Speak Out, Buyer's Guide to Sports Games and Simulations, The Anglers, Bacteria (128), Planebender, Bitmap Buster, Monthly Calendar, MultiView
April-Designing Your Own Programs, Buyer's Guide to Programming Aids, Science Fiction on Disk, Space Worms, BASIC 10, File Saver (GEOS), Super Accelerator (128), Comparator
May-Care and Feeding of Dot-Matrix Printers, Fantasy on Disk, Guide to User Groups (Pt. 1), Knock 31, Hi-Res Windows, RAM Wedge 128, Super Slideshow, Quick Print, Close-up: GEOS 1282.0
June-Best Arcade Sports Games, Guide to User Groups (Pt. 2), Match Mania, Jericho II, Hi-Res 80 (128), SpeedCount, MacroBASIC (64/128), Grafix Converter, GEOS Help Pad
July-Speakers, Stereo, and MIDI Solutions; Mine Sweeper, Monster Bar-B-Q (128), Math Magic, CHR\$ Graphics, Financial Planner, 1581 Directory Sorter, GEOS File Retriever

# How To Type In COMPUTE：＇s Gazette Programs 

Each month，COMPUTE！＇s Gazette publishes programs for the Com－ modore 128,64 ，Plus $/ 4$ ，and 16. Each program is clearly marked by title and version．Be sure to type in the correct version for your ma－ chine．All 64 programs run on the 128 in 64 mode．Be sure to read the instructions in the corresponding article．This can save time and elim－ inate any questions which might arise after you begin typing．

We frequently publish two programs designed to make typing easier：The Automatic Proofreader， and MLX，designed for entering machine language programs．

When entering a BASIC pro－ gram，be especially careful with DATA statements as they are ex－ tremely sensitive to errors．A mis－ typed number in a DATA statement can cause your machine to＂lock up＂（you＇ll have no control over the computer）．If this happens，the only recourse is to turn your computer off then on，erasing what was in memory．So be sure to save a pro－ gram before you run it．If your com－ puter crashes，you can always reload the program and look for the error．

| When You Read： | Press： |  | See： |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \｛CLR\} | SHIFT | CLR／HOME | 㻃 |
| \｛HOME\} |  | CLR／HOME | \％ |
| （UP） | SHIFT | $\dagger$ CRSR | 㫛 |
| \｛DOWN \} |  | $\dagger$ CRSR ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | 明 |
| \｛LEFT \} | SHIFT | $\leftarrow$ CRSR $\rightarrow$ |  |
| \｛RIGHT\} |  | $\leftarrow$ CRSR $\rightarrow$ |  |
| \｛RVS\} | CTRL | 9 | 湖 |
| \｛OFF\} | CTRL | 0 |  |
| \｛BLK\} | CTRL | 1 |  |
| \｛WHT\} | CTRL | 2 | ＂ |
| \｛RED \} | CTRL | 3 | ＋ |
| ［CYN \} | CTRL | 4 | 豐 |

## Special Characters

Most of the programs listed in each issue contain special control charac－ ters．To facilitate typing in any pro－ grams from the Gazette，use the following listing conventions．

The most common type of con－ trol characters in our listings appear as words within braces：$\{D O W N\}$ means to press the cursor down key；\｛5 SPACES $\}$ means to press the space bar five times．

To indicate that a key should be shifted（hold down the SHIFT key while pressing another key）， the character is underlined．For ex－ ample，A means hold down the SHIFT key and press A．You may see strange characters on your screen，but that＇s to be expected．If you find a number followed by an underlined key enclosed in braces （for example，$\{8 \underline{A}\}$ ），type the key as many times as indicated（in our example，enter eight SHIFTed A＇s）．

If a key is enclosed in special brackets， $\mathbb{Z} \exists$ ，hold down the Commodore key（at the lower left corner of the keyboard）and press the indicated character．

Rarely，you＇ll see a single letter of the alphabet enclosed in braces．

This can be entered on the Commo－ dore 64 by pressing the CTRL key while typing the letter in braces．For example，$\{A\}$ means to press CTRL－A．

## The Quote Mode

Although you can move the cursor around the screen with the CRSR keys，often a programmer will want to move the cursor under program control．This is seen in examples such as \｛LEFT\}, and \{HOME in the program listings．The only way the computer can tell the difference between direct and programmed cursor control is the quote mode．

Once you press the quote key， you＇re in quote mode．This mode can be confusing if you mistype a character and cursor left to change it．You＇ll see a reverse video charac－ ter（a graphics symbol for cursor left）．In this case，you can use the DELete key to back up and edit the line．Type another quote and you＇re out of quote mode．If things really get confusing，you can exit quote mode simply by pressing RETURN． Then just cursor up to the mistyped line and fix it．



MicroProse brings to life all you've ever wanted in a game. And these three have it all - fantastic adventure, realistic role-play, simulation challenge, even historical accuracy! You'll get right into play, no matter what your skill level. And the action is non-stop, with plenty of options to choose from. For hours and hours of thrilling play, choose MicroProse. The games that have it all.


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SAMURAL: As a young Samurai warrior struggling for power in 16th Century Japan, you slash and scheme to become Shogun, ruler of the realm! You must outwit and destroy devious enemies who seek to destroy your honor.


PIRATESI: You're a 17th Century buccaneer captain searching the pirate-infested waters of the Caribbean for new ships and cities to plunder. Power, romance and fabulous Spanish treasures await you.

## Samurai IBM Version Available Now. C-64 Version Coming Soon!

[^10]
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[^0]:    Available for IBMTandy compatbles, C.64128, Apple il series, Atari ST and Amiga, coming soon for, Macintosh and Apple llgs: actual screens may vary.
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[^1]:    Serif type features small cross strokes at the end of each character. Use serif in the body of your text, but think twice before using it in headlines.

[^2]:[^3]:    ". . . It transforms an excellent program into a truly realistic flight simulation system" B.A.C.E.

    ## MICROCUBE PRODUCTS

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[^4]:    SHIPPING POLCY: All ORDERS received betore 3PM EST will normally be shipped within 2 business days Out of stock items will be shipped by the same shpping method as original order, normally within 3 or 4
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    name of tank name of bank:

[^5]:    FD 5 FORI=828TO920:READA:POKEI , $A: X=X+A:$ NEXT: IEX $\langle>11720 \mathrm{~T}$ HENPRINT"DATA ERROR": STOP
    GH 10 DATA $76,93,3,76,264,255,1$ $33,251,41,64,10,5,251,41$
    FP 15 DATA $191,133,251,41,32,7$ 3,32,10,5,251,201,95,208
    BQ 26 DATA $2,169,13,133,251,96$ ,32,225,255,240,221,32

[^6]:    *Residents of New York, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina add appropriate sales tax for your state. All orders must be paid in U.S. funds by a check drawn on a U.S. bank. Sorry, no credit card orders accepted. Please allow 4-6 weeks for delivery. For delivery outside the U.S. or Canada, add \$1 for surface mail or $\$ 3$ for airmail.

[^7]:    AM 10 PRINTCHRS (147)
    GM 26 FORZ $=49152$ TO 49269 : READC: POKEZ,C:S $=S+C$ : NEXT
    BQ 30 SYS 49152
    EC $40 \mathrm{MS}=" \star \star$ FALLING LETTERS BY JACOUES BINGHAM**"

    ## KH $50 \mathrm{CR}=16$

    RH $60 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{MS}): W \mathrm{~F}=(40-\mathrm{B}) / 2-1$ : FORA $=1$ TOB: $\mathrm{Ml} \$=\mathrm{MIDS}(M S, A$, 1): PRINTCHRS(19)

[^8]:    $40 \mathrm{~V}=54272$ :REM FIRST SID
    REGISTER

[^9]:    KS 1350 INPUT\#1,HR
    KQ 1352 FOR $\mathrm{I}=\emptyset$ TO HR:T $\$="$ "
    DS 1354 GET\#1,AS:IF AS=CHRS(13 ) THEN 1358
    SB 1356 T\$=T\$+AS:GOTO1354
    BA 1358 IF T $\$="<"$ THEN T $\$=" "$ XP 1359 MS $\$(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{T} \$$

[^10]:    Can'1 tind these games? Call (301) $71-1151$ i200, weekdars $8: 30$ am to $5: 30$ pm Eastern Tme and order by MCNisa/Amex. Ask lor detalls for check
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